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VOL. LXXXIV.--NO. 38

VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY JULY 26 1900

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Upright Piano, by Nugent & Co., New York; very fine (toned instrument). Rattan Arm Chairs, Rattan Settee, Rattan Table, very fine Walnut Centre Table, Oak Centre Table, Mahogany Book Case, Large Mantel Mirrors and Hall Stand, Oak Chest, Sofa, Piano, Lamp, Hanging Lamps, Lamp Chandelier, Oak Sideboard, Massive Oak Dining Table, Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Rooker (leather seat), Mahogany Loo Table, Single Lounge, Oak and Ash Bedroom Suite, Walnut Bedsteads, Woven Wire Box and Top Mattresses, very good Dinner Service, Glassware, Crockery, Carpet Sweeper, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Blinds, Curtain Poles, Garden Tools, Meat Safe, Large Glass Windows, Large Pully Table, Shot Guns, Capital Steel Range (with hot water connections), Cooking Utensils, Air-Tight Heaters, Clothes Wringers, ONE DOZEN CHICKENS, etc., 40 gal. Copper Upright Boiler, Fenders, Fire Irons.

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STOCK BROKERS.

55 FORT STREET.

Driving The Boers

General Roberts Sends Favorable Reports of Progress of His Forces.

Hutton's Mounted Infantry and French's Cavalry Make Many Captives.

Broadwood Yesterday Seized Some of Dewet's Transport Waggon.

London, July 25.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Roberts:

"Vandermerwe Station, July 24.—We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding east of Pretoria since June 12.

"Jan Hamilton, from the north, reached Rustenfontein, seven miles north of Bronkhorst Spruit, on July 22. This so completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occupying in front of Pole-Carew.

"Stephenson's brigade advanced yesterday unopposed to Elands River station. Our right was protected by the 1st and 4th brigades of cavalry under Gen. French and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilge river. Railway and telegraphic communication were restored last night.

"In the supply train captured at Roodeval were 200 Welsh Fusiliers, most of whom had been prisoners.

"Dewet's force is continuing to move north-easterly. It was at Roodeval on July 22, with Broadwood not far behind, and Little's cavalry brigade following Broadwood."

Note.—It is not clear whether the supply train and two hundred Fusiliers mentioned in the above despatch are identical with the train and one hundred Cameron Highlanders, the capture of which was reported by Lord Roberts on July 22.

Rosen-Powell reports as follows: "Mantato Farm, July 22.—Colonels Arey and Lushington, with 450 men, drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties were six killed and 19 wounded."

The following despatch from Gen. Roberts has been received at the war office: "Bronkhorst, Spruit, July 24.—We marched here today. This is the place where the 94th was attacked on December 20, 1880. The graves of officers and men are in fair preservation and will be put in good order.

"The march was unopposed, but French's cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry made a wide detour on our right and met bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded. A good many were also captured. Our casualties were one killed."

"Broadwood reports that he captured five of Dewet's wagons today. He was waiting at Vrededorf until Little joined him."

UNITED STATES PROTEST.
Objects to the Bombardment of the City of Panama.

Washington, July 25.—The state department received a despatch from Consul Cudges at Panama, saying the revolution there had taken a serious turn. The attacking force—he did not make it plain which party to the trouble, but probably the insurgents—was considering the proposition of bombarding the city of Panama. As a party to the treaty of 1846, which guarantees the neutrality of the Isthmus, the United States filed an immediate protest against the bombardment, which would destroy the terminus of the Isthmian railway.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 25.—A reliable person connected with the government, who arrived here today from Colon, confirms the statement of the captain of the steamer Flindria, to the effect that under an arrangement Panama was to have been formally surrendered on July 23, and the rebels had surrounded the city. The government, the passenger said, reported that the rebels had 1,500 men at Carozol, two miles from Panama, and 1,500 more splendidly armed and disciplined, while the government had only seven hundred troops. The principal government generals had left Panama by the British steamer Leander. Since July 18 the post and telegraphic offices have been closed at Colon and Panama by the rebel forces. Colon is without troops or government.

With the fall of Barranquilla, which is expected to occur soon, the revolution will end in favor of the rebels.

ANOTHER TERM.
President of Nicaragua Not Tired of Office.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 25.—Private advices received here today announce the re-nomination of President Zelaya of Nicaragua. His election is practically certain. He has held the office three terms already.

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THE ROSSLAND MURDER.

The Accused Small Boy Is Allowed at Large on His Own Recognizance.

Rossland, July 25.—The preliminary examination of Ernest Chenoweth, the 7-year-old boy charged with the murder of Mah Lin, a Chinaman, to-day, resulted in the court releasing the accused on his own recognizance, and submitting the case to the Attorney-General. The only testimony of importance offered was a copy of an alleged confession by the accused to the effect that he shot the Chinaman. It was shown to the court that the confession was obtained by promises, and that no warning was given the accused. There was no corroborating testimony of importance, and so the court held that a conviction could not be obtained before a jury on such evidence; but that he would submit the matter to the Attorney-General and would announce the result on Monday next.

CELLULOID EXPLOSION.
Four Persons Killed and Several Injured in Chicago.

Chicago, July 25.—Shortly before noon today an explosion occurred in the chemical department of the Windsor Celluloid Collar Co., on the fourth floor of 125 Dearborn street, setting fire to the building and resulting in the death of four women and minor injuries to four other persons. The property loss was small.

The Strike Almost Over

Men Who Wish to Fish Can Do So Without Being Molested.

Most of the Fishermen Would Work Except for the Leaders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 25.—The fishermen's strike is practically over. The fish are running light, otherwise, it is thought, many of the white fishermen would accept the inevitable and go fishing at canners' price. Steveston has been very quiet to-day and the Japanese have been going and coming from the river all day without being molested. The intercession of Mr. Bremner, labor commissioner of the Dominion government, was successful.

A sensational statement was made by one of the canners that several prominent canners were waiting upon by some of the strike leaders and asked what reward they would get if they ended the strike to the detriment of the canners. They were told there would be nothing in it for them.

MacLain, the strike leader, has returned from Nanaimo, but those who followed him greedily before are not now responsive. All the North Arm canneries are being supplied with fish, while white Indians are fishing for the Greenwood Provincial canneries, and whites, Indians and Japanese for the Horeschoe.

The soldiers will camp in Steveston for a week, sleeping in their clothes within reach of their rifles, unless a big run of fish comes and the whites go fishing before that time, which they are expected to do.

Late this afternoon word came from Steveston that a large number of whites wanted to fish at going prices, but were being bargained by the leaders not to do so. It is thought it is but a question of hours before many of them will give in.

A white fisherman named Deneer was arrested by a special policeman to-day for striking a Jap. The fisherman's defense was that the Jap pulled a gun.

The Indians are holding out at Steveston. They are satisfied with 20 and 15 cents, but refuse to break their word to the white strikers.

Steveston, July 25.—(10:30 p.m.)—The town is quiet. One hundred and fifty Japs hung up their nets to-night and rejoined the strikers, saying they had gone out under a misapprehension.

The striking Indians armed themselves to-day and were to attack the Japanese to-night, but were persuaded from their contemplated action by the white strikers. The strikers are exerting all their energies in persuading the three thousand Japanese to stop fishing, and claim to have succeeded. Ten or twelve soldiers to-night and they are now camping near the river.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.
British Columbia Display Attracts Much Attention.

Winnipeg, July 25.—The Winnipeg exhibition was largely attended to-day. It was farmers' day and there were unusually large crowds in from various parts of the province and North Dakota.

Next to the stock show the most interesting sight to the farmers is the British Columbia building, where the grain exhibits are displayed. The building was continually thronged by the agriculturists, who manifested great interest in the display of grain, on which the prize tickets had just been placed.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.
It Is Sufficient For Agricultural Purposes in Some Districts.

London, July 25.—The governor of Bombay presidency, Lord Northcote of Exeter, reports a general rainfall, "sufficient for agricultural purposes" in Surat and Southern Gujarat. He says that two and a half inches of rain have fallen since yesterday in Godhra and Panch Mills, an inch in several parts of Ahmedabad, over half an inch in parts of Kaira and sufficient in the portions of Baroda adjoining Surat.

In the remaining parts of Baroda no rain has fallen, thus extensive failure of crops will be inevitable unless there is immediate relief.

Waiting For Proof

British Government Will Not Discuss Mediation in China At Present.

Lord Salisbury First Requires Evidence That Pe'In Legations Are Safe.

Russian Troops Are Hastening to the Relief of Charbin.

London, July 25.—The Premier, Lord Salisbury, to-day notified United States Ambassador Choate that it was impossible to accept the evidence so far submitted by the Chinese or that transmitted by the United States, regarding the safety of the foreign ministers at Peking, and that until their safety should be thoroughly established the British government would be unable to discuss any question of mediation or of kindred matters.

The Austrian warships Kaiserin Elizabeth and Aspern have sailed for China. There is some fear in London that the Russian claim to control the railway from Taku to Peking will delay the proposed advance of the allies on Peking.

Berlin, July 25.—The imperial minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, has gone to Bremen to report to the Emperor. The press of Berlin continues to support Count von Buelow's reply to the Chinese minister, Lu Hsun, which one journal points out "is all the more welcome, as it denotes complete accord with the attitude of France and Japan toward the unknown rulers at Peking."

The feeling is growing in official circles that the ministers at Peking are alive. St. Petersburg, July 25.—Russian troops for Nikolisk and Sungar River are hastening to the relief of Charbin and other places in a similar plight.

General Grodekoff reports that the Chinese feebly cannonaded Blagovestchensk on Sunday, July 22. Little damage was done.

Cossacks are crossing the Amur river, dispersing the Chinese.

The steamer Vojevoda, which has arrived at Tolsuin from Charbin, reports that she was fired upon at Sausin by Chinese from the river banks and junks.

The Japanese are ready to mobilize their additional divisions for service in China if required.

Washington, July 25.—A discussion of the authenticity of the despatch from Minister Conger, dated at Peking on the 18th inst., and the fact today that several years ago a copy of the state department cipher code disappeared and never has been recovered. These books are numbered and receipted for when stationed in the hands of those entitled to them. The information was given that the missing code book had fallen into the hands of the Chinese government. This information was calculated to inspire a doubt as to the authenticity of the Conger message.

State department officials decline to discuss the story of the theft of the code book, but they enter a denial that they ever entertained a suspicion that it had fallen into the hands of the Chinese government.

It is known that several years ago a copy was made of the old state department cipher, which has since been changed. A copy of this the authorities have strong reasons to believe found its way into the possession of another government, not the Chinese. The old code has been out of use for many years, having been replaced by one which the state department officials regard as much better.

The receipt at Tien Tsin of an undeciphered message and the receipted message from Minister Conger has done nothing to dissipate the doubts as to the action at Peking. The message, which was forwarded by the navy office at Tien Tsin and Chee Foo, has indeed served only to deepen the mystery. The official conclusion remains unchanged, however, but it is admitted that a careful scrutiny of the telegraphic message in comparison with the famous cipher message from Minister Conger admits of the belief that the two messages were identical by Mr. Conger at about the same time. The situation at the British legation is represented to be the same in each case, and as Mr. Conger declares that relief must come quickly if at all, there is ground for the supposition that conditions could not long have remained unchanged in such a crisis. The assumption that this reasoning chiefly involves the further contention that Mr. Conger's cipher message, if genuine, was dated the 18th of July, two weeks later than the date of actual writing, and of course is redated at all that was done by Chinese officials. On the other hand, and in support of the state department's position, came to-day a message from another Chinese viceroy, Tak, at Canton, who took charge after Li Hung Chang's departure. This also affirmed solemnly the safety of the legations, and coming from so many different sources and from such important Chinese officials, the despatches claim attention.

A cable report to-day to the war department from Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, in command of the Ninth Infantry since the death of Col. Liscoll, indicates that the temporary government formed for Tien Tsin has not been put in force yet.

Adjutant-General Corbin to-day received two cable messages from Major-General Chaffee, both dated at Nagasaki to-day. The first reads: "Transport arrived at this port on the 24th; all are well. Transport will leave this port on the 25th for Taku." The second is Gen. Chaffee's acceptance and thanks for his promotion.

TRANSVAAL DELEGATES.
President Loubet Receives Them in Paris.

Paris, July 25.—Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer delegates, were received to-day by President Loubet, in the Elysee palace. They were presented by Mr. Lyautey, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal.

A Boon to Stout Persons

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The Chinese

Falling Out

Regular Troops and the Boxers
Are Now Fighting Each Other.

General Li Says the Legations
Were Still Holding Out
on July 14.

LONDON, July 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing Monday, says:

"In an interview to-day Li Hung Chang reiterated his statement that if the Manchurian party had been guilty of the horrible treachery involved in a massacre of the members of the legations he would absolutely refuse to attempt to negotiate. He said the present intention of the Tsung Li Yamen was to memorialize the Empress Dowager to re-victualize the legations and then to arrange to send them to Tien Tsin under the escort of General Sun Wad Lin. He declared that the fighting had ceased and that the foreign troops were holding positions south of Yu Ho bridge, while General Lung Fu Hsiang's forces were on the north. Earl Li expressed the intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign legations before proceeding northward. On receiving this he will be escorted by 10,000 troops, who are now mustered in this province."

Chief Foo, July 25.—General Li, commanding the Pei Tang forces, near Taku, reports to the British officer commanding at Tientsin that a runner who left Peking on July 14 reports that Peking was in a state of absolute anarchy, that the regular troops were fighting the Boxers and that the latter were getting the better of the struggle. The maximum ammunition of the legation guard was exhausted, and that they were using their rifles sparingly, that the general recently rushed the walls and silence of the Chinese guns; that the Chinese were determined on protecting the foreigners, but were in a minority. General Li is anxious to avoid fighting the allies.

Washington, July 25.—The navy department to-day made public the mail reports of Rear-Admiral Kempf, explaining his reasons for refusing to join with the ships of the other powers in the attack on the Taku forts.

Rear-Admiral Kempf's explanation for refusing to participate in the attack on the Taku forts, with which the United States was at peace is warmly commended by Secretary Long.

Washington, July 25.—Adjutant-General Corbin received a cable despatch to-day from General Chaffee, announcing his arrival on the transport Grout at Shanghai. Then Tsin, July 18, via Shanghai, July 24. Colonel Bower, of the British regiment; Colonel Wegack, of Russians, and Colonel Aoki, of the Japanese, will form the joint provisional government for the city of Tien Tsin, which it was decided to establish. They will be entrusted with the task of "keeping something like order out of existing chaos."

Since the issue of the proclamation inviting well disposed Chinese to return to their homes, a number have come back to the city. Many have been seen, and the side facing the city is being cleared. It is believed that not a dozen houses are intact, and all are a little damaged by fire of the allies' artillery. A curious spectacle is presented by a number of mud hovels immediately under the wall, where the latter was most damaged, hardly one of them showing signs of being removed. Inside the city the damage was terrific. The buildings nearest the wall were gutted by fire and many were literally blown to pieces by the shells of the allies. Among the smoldering ruins are many charred corpses which the pigs and dogs are eating. The allies are busy removing the bodies.

It is stated that the Chinese losses since the trouble broke out are 11,000, most of whom have been killed by the Boxers and soldiers.

The Boxers are said to be gathering in large numbers in the neighborhood of the Hailan arsenal, captured by Admiral Seymour's column and now occupied by Russian troops. The latter have suffered several casualties through snipers concealed in the woods in that vicinity.

Tien Tsin, July 25.—The news coming in from the country report that the Chinese soldiers are killing the Boxers wherever the latter are seen, giving as a reason that the Boxers drive them into embarking on a hopeless struggle.

An intelligent Chinaman said he regarded this as a sign of widespread disunion. It was only a matter of a short time, he declared, before the same state would exist in Peking. Then he thought Jung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching would be able to rally the influence to make the capital safe.

It is now thought that the forward movement of the allies will take place earlier than was at first intended, possibly by the end of this month.

A runner who arrived from Peking yesterday reported that the foreigners were safe on July 10, and that there had been considerable fighting between Boxers and soldiers inside the city.

BOXERS RETIRE NORTH.

Not Likely That British Advance on Middleburg Will Be Contested.

Brookhurst Spruit, July 24.—The Boers having got wind of the British advance, evacuated their positions, and are reported to be moving to the north-east towards Lydenburg, where a new force is going. A portion of the Boers remain in the neighborhood of Bushveldt, whence they will attempt to interrupt communications on this line. The bridges here and smaller bridges to the west have been destroyed.

The British force comprises two brigades under Gen. French, and a brigade and a half under Gen. Hamilton. It is not likely that the advance upon Middleburg will be contested.

The Boers remaining upon their farms state that most of the burghers are anxious to bring matters to a finish, but that the foreigners are persistent.

Ottawa, July 25.—Lord Strathcona reports that all the Canadian troops at Nelly except Private W. E. Price, and 3rd Prince of Wales Dragoons, are progressing well. Private W. E. Price,

15th Field Battery, died of enteric fever July 21.

The Dominion government have cabled £10 to each of the invalided Canadians in London. This will be placed to their credit against difference of Canadian and Imperial pay.

GENERAL DORWARD'S LETTER.

He Sends a Sympathetic Message to the United States Troops.

Tien Tsin, July 16, via Choo Poo, July 24.—Gen. Dorward, the British commander, has sent the United States commander a letter in which he says: "I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done them in serving alongside of their comrades of the United States army and of the high honor accorded me in having them under my command. I blame myself for the mistake made in taking their positions by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right attacking line and inflicting severe loss on the French and Japanese."

Gen. Dorward also expressed sympathy with the Americans in the loss of Col. Liscum, commander of the regiment, and Col. Davis, of the Marine corps. He commended Lieut. Leonard of the Marine corps, and Lieut. Lawton, of the regiment, and praised Lieut.-Col. Caldwell for his skillful withdrawal of the regiment.

From Mouth Of the Yukon

Steamer Manauense Brings a Budget of Late News From St. Michael.

Many Miners Stampeded to a Reported Find Near There.

Steamer Manauense arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Michael with thirty passengers, some from St. Michael, some from Koyukuk, from Tanana and Dawson, but none from Cape Nome, which they report was shut off from St. Michael with the most rigorous quarantine. Any steamer arriving from there at the Yukon was at once sent to Egg Island, and there it had to remain for two weeks.

News was brought by the Manauense of a stampede from St. Michael on July 17—the day prior to her departure for Victoria. The United States marshal arrived at the town on the evening of the 12th and told of a gold find on the beach nine miles away. The news spread like wildfire, and there was considerable excitement in St. Michael. The Boers were at a premium, for everybody wanted. The find was said to have been made by a miner from Dawson, who claimed to have found gold-bearing sand similar to that of Nome on the beach. Some 400 people are reported to have joined in the stampede. St. Michael was all but vacated. A few returned on the morning the steamer sailed, and the majority did not report well of the new find.

Others, though, said there was good paying gravel there. No details of its richness or poorness beyond this was, however, learned by those who came down on the steamer.

C. R. Clow, a Chicagoan, who was a passenger aboard the steamer, is from the Koyukuk district, and he says there is much gold there. When he left there on the 5th of this month there were about 500 people in the district. These included those who had gone in from Dawson, from Tanana, and from the Koyukuk district, and he says there seemed to be striking good prospects. Some rich properties are located in this district, said Mr. Clow. The only ones opened up, though, are those on Myrtle. The season was late this year. When he left, 18 claims had been staked on Myrtle. All were expected to yield largely.

The best strike in the Koyukuk district was on the south fork of the river. There gravel had been struck which went down to the pan in a thickness of three feet.

Private Gibson, of the 7th United States Infantry, who has been stationed with 200 fellow-soldiers at the fort on the Tanana, says good strikes are reported from there. The soldiers are speculating, for the mines were some distance from the fort, but there were many people going in.

E. E. Harris, of Dawson, who came up intending to go into the Tanana district, has been right on the money. Over the district, says there are only four creeks on which anything to speak of is being found. These are Faith, Hope, Charity and Honestake. He did not think it was a place for a mining trip. H. B. Thrall, who with his wife and daughter arrived by the Manauense, made the fastest trip that has been made from Victoria back to this city via the Yukon route. Mr. Thrall, who is the superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States, and who has been looking over the northern mail routes, left here on June 29 and returned via Skagway, Dawson and St. Michael, in 26 days, inclusive of three days' layover at each place.

At Tuto Harbor, owing to the steamer having to wait there until coal arrived to supply her. He left here on the steamer Cottage City on the morning of June 29; arrived at Skagway July 4; left same day and crossed over the White Horse, and embarked on the steamer at White Horse on the same day. He arrived at Dawson on the 7th and at St. Michael on the 13th. He sailed on the 14th and reached here yesterday, making a record trip. From what he learned in the North he says the Canadian government is entitled to much credit for the good mail service given by them.

Other passengers were Mr. Hastings, of the Alaska Commercial Company, wife and son; E. Beebe, who went in to Dawson via the Edmonton trail, taking 14 months on the trip. There are 17 passengers for Victoria, 12 for San Francisco, and 3 for Seattle. Little if any gold was brought by the steamer.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the liver, biliousness, indigestion, and all the ills of the stomach. One pill a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

THE WHEEL. To Organize. There will be a meeting of the lately formed bicycle club at Foresters' hall,

Tennis Entries Close Thursday

The Open Tournament of the Victoria Club Opens Next Week.

Lieutenant-Governor Joly Will Be Present at Saturday's Baseball Match.

The semi-finals in the Victoria Tennis Club handicap were reached yesterday according to the schedule. The attendance in the morning was good, and in the afternoon a large number of people saw the play which will reward them for their trouble. The match between R. B. Powell and R. Schwenger was very close in the first set, when Schwenger took the lead in the opening games, making the score 3-0 in his favor. His service was strong and fast and his returns had a good deal of speed. Powell's steadiness, however, enabled him to even the score, his play improving with every game and being strong in every department he finally won the first set—6-3. In the second set Powell got the lead and the score 4-1. His far, when Schwenger, by steady play, evened the score. He could not, however, hold Powell in the next two games, and the latter took the set and match—6-4.

After an hour's rest Powell, over 15, met Powell, over 15, in one of the semi-finals. This was even closer match than the former, the champion playing his usual game, taking the first set rather easily—6-2. Powell then took the second set by the same score—6-2. The last set was a splendid exhibition of the game, with the score 4-1 in Powell's favor, and it looked as if the winner of many close matches would pull out another victory; but the careful and brilliant play Powell took by the first three games, set and match—2-6, 6-2, 7-5. This last match did not finish till after 7.

The other semi-final was between Combs, who beat Holmes 6-2, 7-5, the latter having previously won from Holmes—6-6, 6-4, 6-4. The finals in the handicap singles between Powell, over 15, and Combs, over 15, will be reserved for next week.

In the mixed doubles Miss Patton and J. P. Foulkes beat Miss Corvill and J. D. Pemberton—8-6, 6-4; and then met Miss Galley and B. G. Goward in one of the semi-finals, the latter pair having beaten Miss V. Scholefield and R. B. Powell—3-6, 7-5, 7-5.

Miss Patton and Foulkes won the first set rather easily, 6-2, and took the second after a hard fight, 7-5.

Miss Violet Powell and D. M. Rogers met Mr. and Mrs. Gooch in the morning and beat them—6-4, 7-5, and then met Miss D. Gooch and R. B. Powell in the afternoon semi-final. This proved to be the longest and hardest fought match in the tournament and was won by the former pair—6-3, 5-7, 8-6.

Rogers was very active and covered almost the whole court. It is safe to say that he never played a better game in Victoria than he did yesterday. His small partner, Miss Violet Powell, had the sympathy of a large number of the audience on her first appearance in a tournament, and the result of adding to the reputation of the family on the tennis court.

In the open gentlemen's singles it has been decided to offer a consolation prize, open, without further charge, to those who have been defeated in their first match. Competitors are requested to bring the entries for all events close on Thursday at midnight and should be sent in to the secretary, Alexis Martin, 50 Government street, before that hour.

The full results of the day's play are as follows:

H. Combs, over 15, beat A. G. Langley, rec. 2-6 of 15-6-4, 6-8, 6-1.

H. B. Holmes, rec. 2-6 of 15, beat H. A. Holmes, rec. 4-6 of 15-6-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Patton and J. P. Foulkes, over 15, beat Miss Corvill and J. D. Pemberton—8-6 of 15-6-4, 7-5.

Miss Violet Powell and D. M. Rogers, rec. 3-6 of 15, beat Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, rec. 2-6 of 15-6-4, 7-5.

Miss Patton and J. P. Foulkes, over 15, beat Miss Galley and B. G. Goward, rec. 6-4 of 15-6-4, 7-5.

R. B. Powell, over 15, beat C. Schwenger, over 15-6-3, 6-4.

R. B. Powell, over 15, beat J. P. Foulkes, over 15-6-3, 6-4.

Miss V. Powell and D. M. Rogers, rec. 3-6 of 15, beat Miss D. Gooch and R. B. Powell, over 15-6-3, 5-7, 8-6.

BASEBALL. Saturday's Match.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted an invitation to be present at the baseball match on Saturday between the Victoria and Amity teams. The gracious patronage of His Honor will be a great factor in the encouragement of healthy outdoor sport, and the two local clubs are deeply appreciative at this evidence of His Honor's interest in one of the most popular sports of the day. Special arrangements will be made for the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor upon his arrival at the grounds.

Caught on the Fly.

The Seattle club desire to play the Amities here on August 1 and 2. They express a wish that the Amities should play two games in Seattle. The Amities have only played two games so far this season, and advantage should be taken of the Seattle offer.

The newly organized Burrard club of Vancouver want a game with the Amities, and it is understood that the local club will accommodate the Terminal City players.

Messrs. Richardson and North, of the Army and Navy cigar store, are showing their enterprise by offering to put the large board into shape for Saturday's game. The offer has been accepted, and the board received its first coat of paint on Tuesday. Score cards, with the teams in batting order, will also be on sale for 5 cents each.

The Jolly traw of the U. S. battleship Iowa, about to pay Victoria a visit, have a good time on board for they easily beat the men of the Philadelphia in a game at Port Angeles last week. The contest was witnessed by a large crowd.

Mark Baldwin, the one time great pitcher, has retired from the diamond and is about to purchase a home in Colmanville. Pitcher Corcoran in an interview denies there is such a thing as a jump ball, which some pitchers claim to be able to pitch.

Catcher Zimmer, of Pittsburgh, has made \$300,000 out of baseball and saved it.

Van Hatten, the San Francisco player, is holding for New York, and is a batsman ranks 25th in the National League.

Toronto and Hamilton are fighting for first place in the International League.

THE WHEEL. To Organize.

There will be a meeting of the lately formed bicycle club at Foresters' hall,

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of
IRON. STEEL. HARDWARE. PIPE FITTINGS
CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59
P. O. DRAWER 613.

Government street, to-night at \$230, for the purpose of drafting by-laws, etc. The club starts with a membership of over one hundred and will affiliate with the C. W. A. All those interested in cycling should make it a point to be present.

WINNIPEG FIRE.

One Block Gutted and Another Slightly Injured.

Winnipeg, July 25.—The main street premises of McDonald Bros. electricians, and R. Strang, insurance agent, were gutted by fire this morning; loss, \$12,000. The adjoining block of the Confederation Life Association was slightly damaged.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

NOVA SCOTIA IRON.

Deposits of Iron That Will Make Canada The World's Greatest Producer.

From Montreal Star.

Mr. George B. Cowan, vice-president of the Inter-State Finance Company, of New York, has recently been on a visit to Antigonish, Nova Scotia, investigating the deposits of iron ore there with a view to the future development of the properties and in a letter to the Star he takes a sanguine view of the future possibilities in that connection. He looks upon the discoveries as being of much importance to Great Britain, and he believes will restore her through her premier colony, to the position of the world's greatest producer of iron.

The ores referred to are in an iron range nine miles in length, and except at its northern end, about a thousand feet high, the range is a low, rolling range having a northeast-southwest course, parallel with the coast of Northumberland straits and about two and a half miles distant therefrom. They are in solid vertical veins, having walls of fine grained trap rock, and metamorphosed sand stone, occupy the entire of the mountain, having the same northeast-southwest course as the range they are in.

Doctor's brook cuts this range at its base, and at right angles, a couple of miles from its northern end. In the gorge, both sides, many veins have been uncovered and work is still going on, the veins showing on each side of the gorge in corresponding position and uniform measurements. Mr. Cowan estimates that, with an average of 1,000 feet high, the nine miles would yield about 10 cubic feet of ore to the ton, approximately half a billion tons of ore above drainage.

The ore is a bluish hematite in the larger veins, two of the smaller being clearly fossiliferous, probably Clinton ores, like those found in Alabama; but Mr. Cowan says they are of much higher grade.

Mr. Cowan thinks the average yield from several analyses made, can be safely put at 53 per cent, metallic iron, and the phosphorous at something under .500. A projected railway 35 miles in length, between Antigonish and the iron mountain, runs through a coal field, the coal being a coking coal of the quality long known in Nova Scotia.

At Antigonish, says Mr. Cowan, there is plenty of carboniferous limestone, and he thinks that, barring that the coke is poor, there would seem to be no conditions permitting the making of pig iron at as low a cost as at any point in Alabama. As an offset of the inferior coke he says the ore will run 15 to 20 per cent, more metallic iron than the ores used in Alabama.

As a still more important offset, the Dominion of Canada pays a bounty on all pig iron made. Mr. Cowan thinks that there must follow from this discovery, a development in Antigonish such as followed from the discoveries of the Alabama deposits or those in Michigan or Minnesota.

He goes on to say that with proper facilities at Antigonish, ore could be mined, carried to pier and loaded into vessels at a cost below forty cents per ton; at Antigonish at less than fifty cents, and at the Straits of Canso, or Country Harbor, at sixty or sixty-five cents, giving profit to mining and to carrying alike. This would open up a large trade to Atlantic ports of the United States and to England, less than 2,000 miles distant. Surely he thinks one could not find a cost of iron six to seven shillings in all, or say 12 to 14 shillings for the ore necessary to make over a ton of pig iron.

DIED.

M'GRATH—At Mazatlan, Mexico, June 22, of malarial fever, Captain Luke M'Grath, a native of Halifax, N. S., and formerly a resident of Victoria, aged 39 years.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, August 2, at 3 P. M., for the erection and completion of a three-story building, with pressed brick and terra cotta on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., on any day.

THOMAS HOOPER, Architect, Room 23 Five Sisters Block.

Victoria Building Society.

The semi-annual meeting of the above society will be held at Sir Wm. Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1900, at 8 P. M., for the following business: To receive the secretary's annual statement for the past half year and any other business that may be brought before the meeting, and the holding of the 21st drawing for an appropriation.

Notice that your shares are in good standing.

By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

ANFOUR & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, V.A.F. & M. meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 P. M. A. MAXWELL, H. O. R. Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Streets, J. G. Taylor, Secretary.

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.

LIMITED.
BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.
Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon
BUILD THE WELL KNOWN
V.Y.T. SCOWS.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse. FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale By the B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Enquire at 40 Government street.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the mainland, and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful fruit and vegetable garden. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Five two-story houses, one on each side of road; grand view; \$5,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two-story dwelling, \$5,500; \$500 cash and balance 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, \$2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, \$1,750; \$500 cash and balance 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NAGARA STS.—One lot, \$1,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; 3-story brick and bungalow; \$1,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1½ lots and 2-story dwelling, \$1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120; 3-story brick and bungalow; \$1,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for sale; handsome building site; the view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of \$12.50 each will buy a nice 6-roomed cottage; James Bay, Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chalmers street)—Fine 2-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; \$8,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and lot, \$2,100; Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120; James Bay, for \$1,000; \$300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double lot, \$1,500; \$500 cash and balance 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price \$1,750; \$250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—100 acres, giving extent of coal, \$750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ALM—1½ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water; 16 lots, 5-roomed house, and amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; \$3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS.—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchasers; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS.—About 250 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchasers; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except
the city) and United States at following
rates:

One year\$5 00
Six months\$3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year\$1 50
Six months\$1 00
Sent by mail to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising to ensure their being inserted
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the night editor.

THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

The strike on the Fraser river was the
subject of discussion in the house yester-
day and the members participating in it
are to be congratulated upon the very
moderate tone of their speeches. It is
eminently proper that a matter of this
kind should be ventilated in the house.
The calling out of the militia was ad-
versely commented upon by some of the
speakers, and Mr. Ralph Smith seemed
to be under the impression that the gov-
ernment was in some way responsible
for this; but such is not the case. Under
the laws of the Dominion three justices
of the peace may call upon the militia to
act in certain cases of emergency, and the
government does not necessarily interfere
in the matter at all. The best practice
in such matters is for the justices of the
peace to consult with the officers of the
crown before taking action of this kind,
for the responsibility of calling on the aid
of an armed force is a very serious one.
It is not always possible to do this, and
Mr. Green was somewhat hasty when he
said the justices, who acted in the prem-
ises, deserve censure. It is al-
ways well to remember that there are
two sides to every question. Mr. Mc-
Phillips took what we think is the cor-
rect position, when he said that the house
ought not to constitute itself the judges
on an insufficient statement of facts. We
feel, however, that, in every case where
this extreme power of the justices is ex-
ercised, the facts ought to be made fully
known. On the whole, it is perhaps just
as well that the public should be remind-
ed of the existence of this power on the
part of the justices of the peace. It can-
not be made too clear that no man and
no body of men has a right to coerce
others in the matter of work or wages.
When this is thoroughly well understood
there will be a minimum of interference
by capitalists or labor unions with the
rights of individuals.

The explanation given by the Attorney-
General was in every way satisfactory.
He showed that the government had ob-
served a strictly impartial course between
the cannery and the fishermen, and had
instructed their officers to swear in as
many special constables as were neces-
sary. He produced evidence to show that
there were undoubtedly cases of intima-
dation on the part of the fishermen and
that the outlook was very serious in-
deed, and while the government did not
know the reasons given for calling out
the militia, he claimed that the house
should suspend judgment until the full
facts were known. Many persons will
be impressed by Mr. Pooley's views about
calling out the militia, which are, sub-
stantially, that "an ounce of prevention
is better than a pound of cure."

Mr. Hunter, M.P.P., asked if the gov-
ernment could confirm a piece of news
published in the Colonist. We may say
to the member from Cariboo that the
news printed in the Colonist does not
require confirmation by the government.

MAILS TO PRINCETON.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of the editor and
proprietor of the Similkameen Star, is in
the city. Interest attaches to her visit
because she is the first person to make
the journey from Princeton to Vancou-
ver in a day. Her actual travelling
time was a little over twenty-one hours,
and a part of this was taken up in wait-
ing for the train at Hope. The chief
feature about it is that she rode through
from Princeton to Hope in about four-
teen hours. The distance is sixty-five
miles. She was in the saddle all the
time, except when changing horses. She
had two remounts sent ahead of her.
Mr. Anderson accompanied her a part
of the journey, and a gentleman, who had
taken the remounts ahead, went with
her the rest of the way. The point
which we wish to emphasize just now is
that to get the mail from Vancouver to

Princeton takes over three days. It
goes by way of Spence's Bridge. It
seems as if the growing business of
mining centre of Princeton might, dur-
ing the summer at least, be served with
mail twice a week by way of the Hope
Pass.

There is a delegation in the city from
Princeton to interview the government
on the subject of a highway road across
the Hope Mountains, and it is alleged
that a pass has been found, which is
1,400 feet lower than that surveyed by
the C. P. R. This is a matter that will
be looking into, for if the construction
of some thirty miles of highway will
open the Similkameen country to traffic
directly with the Coast, an effort might
well be made to embrace such a road in
any general scheme decided upon by the
government. Of course, what the
Similkameen country needs is a railway
to the Coast. This must certainly form
a part of any plan which the govern-
ment may bring down at a future ses-
sion.

THE WAR.

We had a despatch yesterday morning
saying that Gen. Carrington had defeat-
ed the Boers at the St. Louis river. We
cannot find such a river on any map,
nor is it mentioned in a very elaborate
index to geographical names in South
Africa. We find a Salmis river, which
is a branch of the Oliphant river, flow-
ing into it about 20 miles north of Mid-
dleburg. This may be the stream referred
to, although we say this under much re-
serve, for all maps and gazetteers are
at fault when it comes to South African
localities. Very great interest attaches
to the news from Carrington, because
he has not been heard from through the
published telegrams since before the
relief of Mafeking. If we have inter-
preted the despatch correctly, it will be
very interesting to learn how he reached
the point referred to. We have expected
that he would descend upon the Trans-
vaal forces from the north.

The retirement of the Boers from the
neighborhood of Middleburg is reported
from Bronhorst Spruit, which is midway
between Pretoria and Middleburg. Pres-
umably Ian Hamilton and Mahon have
continued their advance eastward and
north of the Netherlands railway; so
that if our surmise is correct and Car-
rington is coming down from the north,
Middleburg would be untenable. It is
probable that the enemy will make no
stand along the railway line, but will
leave it at Machadodorp or in that vicinity
and strike northeastward for Lydenburg.
This town occupies a very strong
position indeed, and if the enemy succeed
in reaching it in force, Lord Roberts
will find the task of driving them out a
very difficult one. The approach to
Lydenburg from the south is over a high
plateau, across which an army can
march readily enough, although at this
season of the year the nights will be
very cold. Before Roberts can get ready
to undertake this part of his work-
spring will be coming on and conditions
will be more favorable. Some distance
south of Lydenburg the plateau ends
with a sudden drop into a valley, and
through this valley an attacking force
must advance against the town. The
road would be very easily defended, and
to drive an enemy out would be an ex-
ceedingly formidable task. At the same
time, it would be quite as difficult for
the enemy to get out. Our impression
is that when once the Boers have been
driven from the line of the Netherlands
railway and communication has been
opened between Pretoria and Delagoa
Bay, the Transvaal will be readily pac-
ified, except the part actually occupied
by Kruger's force, and the doughty
President will not hold out much longer
after that.

This morning's despatches show that
the advance of our army in the Trans-
vaal is general. Dewet is making in a
northerly direction so as to join
Kruger. Bronwood is close in his rear,
and even if Dewet succeeds in joining
the Boer forces on their retreat from
Middleburg, the addition of his com-
mando will not materially alter the
situation, for Bronwood's force will off-
set it. On the whole it is a good thing
to have Dewet in that part of the
country. He is a dashing leader, but
can do less harm there than anywhere
else.

It is not quite clear what Lord Roberts
means by his reference to the 200 Welsh
Fusiliers. The implication is that they
were released prisoners and probably un-
armed, and we are not told whether or
not they were captured.

ON BEHALF OF THE GIRLS.

One of the matters that has been
brought under the attention of the
Women's Council is the desirability of
providing for a half-holiday for the girls
who attend as clerks in stores. This
will commend itself to the public gen-
erally. It is a matter which the ladies
have largely in their own hands. Most
of the girl clerks are engaged in the dry
goods stores, and the ladies are the chief
patrons of such establishments. If they
express a desire to have employers let
the young ladies off for half a day each
week, they can likely have their own
way about it.

The Colonist does not care to interfere
with the business of other people. It
must admit, however, that it would like
to see some such arrangement as is sug-
gested carried out. The young ladies
who are engaged in these stores of Vic-
toria are as estimable and as exemplary
in their manner of life as any correspond-
ing number of people in any other circles.
Very many of them, indeed, are refined
and intelligent and fitted to adorn any
sphere. Their work, though not labori-
ous, is trying. It has its worries. It
calls for the exercise of patience and
courtesy at all times, even when tired
nature rebels at the strain imposed upon
her. If it can be arranged so that the
young ladies can have half a day to
themselves every week, they would be

the better for it in mind and body. We
hope, therefore, that the effort of the
ladies will be successful and that the
merchants will be able to see their way
clear to give it effect at an early day.

GAME PRESERVATION.

Mr. Alan S. Dumbleton writes us a
letter on game preservation. It takes a
little courage for any person to move in
a matter of this kind, but we are sure
that all true sportsmen, and every one
who wishes to see the attractiveness of
the Island maintained, will cordially en-
dorse what he says. We fear it is only
too true that the laws for the preserva-
tion of game and fish are frequently
violated, and the violations do the very
injury of which Mr. Dumbleton com-
plains. At present we have on Van-
couver Island one of the most attractive
fields in the world for sportsmen, either
with the rod or the gun. If we can
conserve our advantages in this respect,
they will prove a mine of wealth to the
country.

We venture to suggest that those per-
sons, who see alike with our correspond-
ent in this matter, should get together
and form some sort of an organization
for the protection of game and game
fishes. An association can accomplish
very much more than a number of indi-
viduals acting separately. The respon-
sibility of action of any kind would be
divided. The very existence of such an
organization would have a deterrent ef-
fect upon those persons who now violate
the law and all the canons of true
sportsmanship.

If our observer in the gallery can size
up the situation, it is going to be pretty
hard to get business through the house
very rapidly, for there is very much of a
disposition on the part of some of the
new members to talk.

Mr. Turner made a strong point on the
matter of compulsory arbitration when
he pointed out that, while it would be pos-
sible to compel cannery to observe the
decision of a board of arbitration, it
would be absolutely impossible to com-
pel the fishermen to do so.

At an informal meeting of the Pre-
mier and Chief Commissioner of Public
Works of New Brunswick with Mr.
Dunsinuir and the members of his cabi-
net yesterday, the rights of the provin-
ce to the control of the fisheries within
the 3-mile limit was talked over. This
very important subject has already re-
ceived the attention of Mr. Dunsinuir
and some of his colleagues.

We have a letter this morning from a
correspondent signing himself "West Vic-
toria." The matter to which he refers
is one of considerable importance, and
it would be well if some others would ex-
press themselves about it. The inten-
tion of the railway company to put bet-
ter cars on the Esquimalt run was learn-
ed with hearty appreciation by citizens
generally, who will not remain satisfied
that the hands of the company shall con-
tinue tied by the failure of those respon-
sible to put Rock Bay bridge in a pro-
per condition for traffic. We urge the
subject upon the immediate attention of
the City Council.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week
ending July 21 were \$531,000; for the same
week last year \$541,000.

The Venezuelan consul at New York has
received official word that peace has been
restored in Venezuela.

Sharp fighting is reported in the streets
of Panama between the revolutionists and
government troops.

Dr. Percy Leslie and Mrs. Leslie, of Mon-
teal, missionaries in China, have sailed for
home from Shanghai. Dr. Leslie was in-
jured in escaping from Honan. Miss White-
church and Miss E. E. Seavall, of the Chin-
land mission from England, are reported
murdered. They were stationed in the
southern portion of the province of Szechu,
South China.

The Conservatives of Ontario are pre-
paring for a series of political lectures in
September.

Lieutenant-Colonel Denville will again be
a candidate for the Commons in King's
county, N. B.

Under sentence made in Kingston peniten-
entiary will be sent to Manitoba for sale.

George M. Stewart, a well known bank-
er of Belleville, is dead.

Crop reports from Quebec are encourag-
ing.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy
to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Little Talk
On Thistles

City Council's Interesting Re-
ply to Minister of Agri-
culture.

An Etymological Dispute Which
May Assume Serious
Proportions.

The following letter, which is self-ex-
planatory, was read at Monday evening's
meeting of the city council:

July 18th, 1900.
J. R. Anderson, Esq., Deputy Minister of
Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Re Thistles, Sir—I am directed by
the city council to acknowledge the re-
ceipt of your favor of the 10th inst., ad-
dressed to His Worship, (including copy
of letter sent by you last year to the then
mayor, Mr. Chas. E. Keefern, and of a
letter signed by Geo. Deans, to you re-
thistles on the Finlayson estate, also copy
of circular, and of the Thistle Act, 1895),
directing the attention of the city council
to the prevalence in this city of the
thistle denominated by you as the "Canadi-
an" thistle.

The council fully appreciates the fact
of your commendable desire and endeavor
to discharge your duty in thus regularly
calling attention in your official capacity
every year about this time to this matter,
and are therefore, on this account, quite
grateful to make a reasonable allowance
in respect of these incidental considera-
tions to which your annual presentation
of this question is apt to give rise.

In the first place, without any desire to
be captious in this matter, the members
of the council are at a loss to know the
origin of the application of the appellation
"Canadian" to this particular kind of
thistle, when it is a well known fact that
this thistle is indigenous over the greater
portion of the continent of North Ameri-
ca. If it was because that the first thistle
of this kind, as a distinct species, grew
within the boundaries of the territory
now known as "Canada" then, no
doubt that there is some accepted sci-
entific evidence as to when and where the
first plant did grow. If so the council
would be gratified to receive some light
upon this point. But it may be the ap-
plication has been settled by some sci-
entific authority to which, in evidence of
the rightful application of the term used
to this weed, reference may easily be
made. In case the use of the term in this
connection has arisen in this way, per-
haps you would not object to cite the
authority which has so pronounced upon
this question, for the information of the
council.

But another question which the corre-
spondence the council is favored from you
annually raises, relates to the relative
damage to the country from the existence
of thistles inside the corporate limits, and
from those happening to exist outside.

Corporation boundaries in this province,
as is well known, embrace a comparative-
ly limited area. This area is for the most
part divided into lots upon which build-
ings are erected and gardens cultivated.
In this way it is impossible for thistles
in any large quantity to exist upon the
greater portion of this area. That they
do exist on certain vacant lots is admit-
ted.

The means taken annually by the city
to suppress the evil are well known. They
consist (1) in cutting down as far as pos-
sible of all thistles growing in the streets;
(2) in the verbal notification of each oc-
cupant, owner or agent of property on
which thistles are found growing to have
same removed, failing in which the said
occupant, owner or agent is summoned to
appear before the police magistrate and
fined. In this way the evil is largely con-
trolled and the nuisance, in a marked
and measurable degree abated. One
thing is certain, that definite and active
steps are taken every year by the corpo-
ration and its officials to prevent the evil
from spreading and to diminish it. But
when the relative damage to the country
of the existence of thistles in districts
outside of the city limits is taken into
consideration, and the council submits
that it has a right to refer to this phase
of the question, as bearing upon its own
responsibility, what are the circum-
stances of the case? Is there a road lead-
ing out of the city upon which myriads
of so-called "Canadian" thistles are not
growing, revelling in riotous luxuriance
and disseminating in uncontrolled freedom
showers of blighting seed to mind a snow
storm in winter, which, borne by the pass-
ing breezes, are wafted within the cor-
porate limits to infest the vacant ground
within the city? Of what use are the
measures and precautions taken by the
city annually to overcome this evil, the
expending of money in the employment of
men and the active steps taken by mem-
bers of the police force to stamp out this
vegetable malady, when from these roads
and numerous fields of the surrounding
country, the acreage within the city is
annually re-infested? If the department
of agriculture, or the provincial govern-
ment has adopted any definite method of
eradicating this evil, besides the passing
of the Thistle Act, 1895, the issuance of
circulars and official letters, the council
would be pleased to be informed as to the
nature of them; the action taken by the
government to enforce the provisions of
the said act, the number of convictions
obtained under the act, the number of
men employed and the amount of money
that has been expended by the depart-
ment, the number of instances where the
costs incurred in enforcing the provisions
of the act have been recovered from the
owners of property, in the endeavor to
exterminate this pestiferous weed under
the act aforesaid.

Since there appears to be no visible
lessening of the evil from year to year in
these outside districts, the city authori-
ties cannot but view the assiduous re-
minding they receive every year of their
duty in this regard as a concrete example
of the ancient admonition "don't do as I
do, but do as I say," and they accordingly
enter an unqualified protest, once and
for all, against the manifest incongruity
of being asked year after year to do
away with an evil within their jurisdic-
tion, which, though largely removed
every year by the active agencies em-
ployed by the city in the enforcement of
their own by-law, is rendered permanent-
ly existent, increased and aggravated by
the ineffectual methods employed by the
provincial authorities to abate the nu-
isance in the adjacent territory which is
under their control.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. DOWLER.
C. M. C.

P.S.—In the descriptive leaflet which
accompanies the circular enclosed in your
letter bearing the date of the 10th of
the province, the title reads "Canadian
Thistle, or Cursed Thistle."
If it is intended to convey the impres-
sion that the original meaning of the
word "Canadian," etymologically speak-

ing, is "cursed" (from which construction
such a meaning might naturally be infer-
red), it would be regarded as a favor if
you would kindly quote some lexico-
graphical authority for such an interpretation,
if, on the other hand, it is merely intend-
ed to mention a second name by which
the species is "otherwise known," then it
is respectfully submitted that the title
should say so.
W. J. D.

The favorite of favorites—Jesse Moore
"AA" whiskey.

FREE
TO
WOMEN

AN EXCURSION AND PICNIC
Will be held at DUNCAN on SAT-
URDAY, JULY 28th, under the aus-
pices of the Masonic Fraternity.
Members can procure tickets from
the committee, J. W. Crocker, E. G. Wie-
kens, P. J. Hadden, H. L. Salmon, Geo.
Glover, J. J. Randolph, E. B. Paul, L. Tait,
R. H. Russell, J. C. Horswell, J. Day, H.
W. Pauline, and P. Stationery Co., Pitt-
Reform Wardrobe, Patterson Shoe Co., H.
L. Salmon, Sea & Gowen, E. J. Salmon.

Will send to any lady
a receipt for painful
or delayed periods, it
will relieve in 2 to 5
days. Absolutely
harmless.
MRS. MORTON,
27 W. Ferry Street,
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Exquisite Flavor
and Fine Quality of

Cowan's
Hygienic
Cocoa

and
Queen's Dessert
Chocolate

are making them necessities
in every household.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS
BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured.
We have a sure cure, which can be given
with or without the knowledge of the pa-
tient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c.
stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. San-
ders & Co., Sta. C, Chicago Ill.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BICKFORD
61-63 Fort St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of
the DEWONEY'S CANADIAN STND-
LATE, Ltd., has been removed to room
No. 7, Board of Trade Building, Bastion

Stoddard's Jewellery Store
63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH
Stemwind and set, full jewelled escape-
ments, warranted 5 years, special reduced
price.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00
The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have
upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock
bought for cash. Take advantage of this
offer while it lasts.

Spratt & Macaulay
SCOWS FOR HIRE BY THE DAY OR
MONTH

Coal and Wood
Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood
cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.

—OFFICES—
83 Gov't St. 82 Store St.
Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned has removed his PLUMB-
ING AND GALVANIZED IRON
WORKS TO

115 YATES STREET
—A. BARKER.

Hang Wo Hing Kee
81 CORMORANT STREET.

PICKED UP
Outside of Thetis Island, a Raft
of props, owner can have same by pro-
viding property and means to remove and
cost of this advertisement. If not claimed
within three months, they will be sold to
pay expenses.
PETER. HUNTER.
Thetis Island, B.C.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRIDAY BUYERS AT SPENCER'S READY TO WEAR

SKIRTS—Light Fawn Drilling with white stripe,
neatly made, also a few trimmed with braid;
usual \$2.00 to \$2.75.....Friday \$1.50 each

SKIRTS—Black Lustre, also navy blue and black
serge; usual \$3.50 to \$4.50.....
Friday \$2.50 each, Better one's \$3.90

WRAPPERS made of fine Percale, new patterns,
very full in the skirt; usual \$1.25 to \$1.50....
.....Friday 75c

WRAPPERS—Better quality material, white Mus-
lin; yokes trimmed braid, usual \$2.50.....
.....Friday \$1.50

NIGHTGOWNS—Flannelette, a few a bit mussed
pink, blue and white, trimmed silk embroidery
usual \$1.50 to \$1.85.....Friday \$1 each

250 Carts, were 25 and 35.....Friday 5c

50 Dolls Bedsteads, were 50 and 75c.....Friday 10c

Baby Buggies, Carts, Waggon, Chairs, were 75c to
\$2.00.....Friday 25c

12 large Waggon, were \$3.50.....Friday \$1.00

Camp Stools made of birch, varnished; iron bolts,
canvas stools; were 45c.....Friday 25c

250 Carts, were 25 and 35.....Friday 5c

50 Dolls Bedsteads, were 50 and 75c.....Friday 10c

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50 Dolls Bedsteads, were

VICTORIA TIDES.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

By F. Napier Denison.

Thursday, July 26		Friday, July 27.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
0.20 a.m.	9.0 feet.	1.30 a.m.	8.7 feet
9.20 p.m.	1.9 feet.	9.40 a.m.	2.4 feet.
5.20 p.m.	8.0 feet.	5.30 p.m.	8.1 feet.
9.30 p.m.	7.8 feet.	9.50 p.m.	7.4 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.
Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Drink "Hondl," purest and best of Ceylon tea.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Davies personally attends to the dispensing of prescriptions at all hours of the night. Purity and accuracy guaranteed.
DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
Open Day and Night
32 Government Street.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice, 17 Five Sisters' block.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and bookbinders. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 80 Yates street.

Gold medal camp furniture (best made), Palmer's hammocks, enamelware for campers, etc., at Weller Bros.

Our hair-fanning machine has arrived! Ladies' hair shampooed and dried in 15 minutes. Price for ordinary heads of hair, 50 cents, at C. Kosche's, 55 Douglass street.

Cherries—Fancy English Morello's are now on the market. This is the best variety for preserving purposes. Place your orders with your grocer early.

Lemon squeezers, water filters and coolers, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, wire dish covers, preserve kettles, at Weller Bros.

Purchasers of bicycles, if looking for reputation, quality and value, inspect the Rambler Cycles, Broad and Broughton streets.

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why "Hondl" Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe's 25 cent lunch and dinner, consisting of five courses? Equal to most 50 cents meals in town. Cool and spacious dining-rooms. White cooking. 51 Fort street.

Baseball—Game of the season, Saturday; 25 cents includes grand stand.

For Sale—Four or five black Shetland ponies; well broken for riding or driving; single, double or four-in-hand. J. H. Whaling & Son, New Wharfedale, Wash.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hôte dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

Bicycle Repairs—We undertake to have your work done on time. Rambler Cycles. Weller Bros.

Preserving Peaches—The largest shipment of Early Crawford's (freestone) ever brought to Victoria is due to arrive Wednesday morning. As prices will be exceedingly low, you had better place your orders with your grocers at once, or you will miss the chance of the season.

Baseball—Amities v. Victoria, Caladonia Park, Saturday, 3 p.m.

SPECIAL

To those who have not tried our Ice Cream Soda. You don't know what you have missed. Try It. Fine Fruit Flavor
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
Dispensing Chemists,
40 Government street.

Trading Stamps.—It is understood that a number of the Vancouver merchants are again adopting the use of the blue trading stamp. Some firms have recommenced issuing them this week.

Building Society.—The semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society will be held on Tuesday evening next in the Sir William Wallace Society hall. The meeting is for the purpose of receiving the secretary's financial statement and holding the eighty-first drawing for an appropriation.

Correction.—In Mr. Morley's letter about the tide there was a hiatus caused by the dropping of a line. Mr. Morley wrote that his proposed plan "will obviate the large expense of filling the flats at this time and will allow of their being filled, as at present, at no expense to the city."

A Large Assortment of
Bath Sponges!
Toilet Sponges

SPONGE BAGS,
BATH MITTS,
BATH BRUSHES
ETC. ETC.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

88 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
Telephone 425.

FOR SALE

Quite a selection of First-Class Houses, Farms and Building Sites.

FOR RENT.

Several Well Furnished Houses from \$20 up.

Some particularly good houses and cottages, unfurnished.

C. C. REVANS.

LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT.
34a, GOVERNMENT STREET.

Local Agent for Dowsett, Knight & Co., Land Agents, London, Eng.

Meet in Victoria.—The Baptists of British Columbia, who have just concluded their convention of 1900 in Vancouver, have decided to meet next year in the Emmanuel church at the end of the home mission board.

China Silks.—In every good shade arrived by the last Express for Henry Young & Co. of The White House, and notwithstanding the great advance in the value of these goods caused by the present unsettled state of China, Messrs. Young & Co. are, by a fortunate purchase, able to sell at old prices. All are full width and full weight.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral of the late Alexander H. Wallace took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the R. C. Funeral and Furnishing Co. Services were conducted by the Rev. A. B. Winchester at the parlors and grave. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. F. Carne, St. J. Robertson, E. Pearson and A. Graham.

Guard of Honor.—The Fifth Regiment will parade at the drill hall on Monday at 7 p.m., for the purpose of furnishing a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor-General. Any member of the regiment absenting himself from this parade will be expected to be able to furnish a sufficient reason therefor. The staff and band will attend, the dress being "review order."

More Buildings.—Besides the numerous brick buildings in course of erection at the present time in Victoria, local architects are preparing plans for a number of others. In conversation with the Colonist reporter yesterday a prominent architect conveyed this information, expressing further the opinion that the building record of 1900 would eclipse that of the years since the boom days.

Street Paving.—At Monday's meeting of the city council the contract for supplying wooden blocks for the paving of Yates and Broad streets will be awarded. Active work will thereupon be commenced almost immediately. About 40 men will be given employment by the city—the work being done by day labor—and the job, it is anticipated, will be completed in about two months' time.

The Police Court.—In the police court yesterday an individual named Joe Austen, who hails from the other side, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He told a most peculiar tale, asserting that he was pursued by men from Skagway to the Sound cities and thence to Victoria by a couple of men who wanted to kill him. He bought the revolver which was found on him as a measure of self-defense. Ah Guy, for keeping his premises in a dirty condition, was fined \$20 and costs. A drunk paid the usual fine, and a bicyclist who rode on the sidewalk was mulcted in the sum of \$3.

To Be Married.—Mr. George E. Macdonald left this afternoon by the Imperial Limited for Halifax, says the Vancouver World of Tuesday. "Mr. Macdonald will next week be married to one of Nova Scotia's fairest daughters, Miss Mary Ann Macdonald, who will visit New York and Boston. To-day Mr. Macdonald was tendered a luncheon at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. W. H. Quinn, A. E. Quigley, J. E. Fagan, C. H. Macaulay, James Selater, and others. Speeches were made by all present, and a most enjoyable hour was spent. Mr. Macdonald will be absent about two months." Mr. Macdonald is the agent on the Mainland for the Union and Wellington collieries.

Did the Work.—Mr. John Bryden, of Esquimalt road, reports that he has been successful in ridding his garden of the troublesome cut-worm by the use of Mazatlan. He mixed 40 pounds of dry bran with one pound of paris green and then moistened it with sweetened water. The big demand for paris green on account of the ravages of the cut-worm has just about cleared out the stock of the pure article. Pamphlets on means to be employed to rid a garden of the pest can be obtained from Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture. Salmon Arm is the latest district to report the presence of the cut-worm.

Capt. McGrath's Death.—The many friends in this city of Capt. Luke McGrath and Mrs. McGrath will regret to learn of the death of the Captain at Mazatlan, Mexico, on the 22nd ultimo. Capt. McGrath left Victoria about 18 months ago, to take command of the steamer Manzanillo, plying between Garymas and San Benito, Mex. While on one of his trips south he was stricken with typhoid malaria, and was taken ashore at Mazatlan, where, after about three weeks' illness, he died. He was attended by his wife until the last, although she was suffering from a mild attack of the same trouble. Mrs. McGrath will return to Victoria early in August. The sympathies of the community are with her in her bereavement. Capt. McGrath was a native of Halifax, N. S., and 39 years of age.

Superior Specimens of Summer Shirts! A case just to hand from New York. The S. Reid Co., Ltd.

GOOD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE

One and a half acres on Rockland Ave., commanding a fine view towards Mount Baker.
Two and a half acres on St. Charles St. This property is one of the best building sites left; commanding a good view, and is for sale at a reasonable figure.
One acre on Rockland Avenue. A very choice situation indeed.
One and a half acres on the old Esquimalt Road for sale at a very low figure.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

We Rule
Good Trade.

What a delicious cup of coffee this is, Mrs. Jones. No other firm has such a fine line as our grocers. They also have the very best in all lines of groceries. Dainty, tasty and wholesome breakfast foods of all kinds.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

The Leading Grocers.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

Vancouver they went to Seattle. Returning they intend to visit the Kootenay mining district.

Mr. White, who was on the coast nine years ago, thinks that the British Columbia cities have made more substantial advance in that time than Seattle. Both Victoria and Vancouver impressed both him and the Premier much more favorably than Seattle.

The Cape Nome boom, the Premier said, was little heard of the Eastern provinces. Although all through the Maritime provinces the Klondike gold fever made itself felt, there was little if any talk of Nome, and he said, "From what we are now learning it was well that it was so." There are many New Brunswickers who returned with riches from the Klondike.

NORTHERN PACK.

Number of Cases of Salmon Put Up by the Canneries.

Mr. R. J. Ker, of R. P. Rithet & Co., who returned from the North on the steamer Queen City, gives the following statistics of the Northern salmon pack to date:

RIVERS INLET.
(Up to Saturday night, July 21.)
Good Hope cannery..... 3,500
Vancouver Packing Company..... 4,000
Brunswick Packing Company..... 4,000
Wardman cannery..... 6,000
Wannack cannery..... 7,000
B. C. Cannery Company..... 4,000

SKENA RIVER.
(Up to July 20.)
Cunningham..... 7,000
Wallace Bros..... 3,500
Bell-Irving Co. (two canneries)..... 22,000
R. C. Cannery Company..... 3,000
Turner, Beaton & Co. (to July 11)..... 5,000
Carlisle Cannery Company..... 5,000

ALBERT BAY.
Spencer..... 2,600
NANU HARBOR.
Draney..... 4,500

LOWE INLET.
Lowe Inlet cannery..... 4,100
PRINCESS ROYAL ISLAND.
Princess Royal..... 2,000
NAAS RIVER.
M.H. Day..... 4,000
Naas Harbor..... 5,000

If you want a healthy drink try Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Painted White.—All the fire alarm boxes and fire hydrants in the city have been painted white, to prevent false alarms. Chinamen and Japs mistaking the alarm boxes for letter boxes.

Judgment To-day.—Mr. Justice Martin will deliver judgment at 11 a.m. on the application of Sam Kee for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Soy King, the Chinese girl detained in the Refuge Home.

Freight For St. Michael.—The large shipment of freight made by the steamer ship Santa Ana, credited through misinformation to other local shippers, was solely for account of Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

A False Alarm.—Box 71, corner of Bunsford road, was patrolled by some mischievous person at 11:30 a.m. yesterday, giving the fire brigade a long run for nothing. These false alarms have become very frequent of late and special efforts will be made to detect the offenders.

Railway Employees.—There is a possibility that the annual picnic of the C. P. railway employees will be held at Sidney this year. A letter was received by the management of the railway from the committee asking upon what terms they could have the use of the wharf and grounds. The reply was that there would be no charge. It is understood that the Yosemite will be chartered and that an excursion will be run from this city.

Visiting Ministers.—Hon. Mr. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, and Hon. Mr. White, chief commissioner of Lands and Works of the same province, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Freeman, chaplain of the New Brunswick legislature, called upon the provincial executive yesterday, being introduced by Mr. Luggin. Although the call was informal, the right of the provinces to the fisheries within the 3-mile limit was the subject of consideration. The visitors afterwards called upon Sir Henri Joly. They leave the city by the Islander this morning, and after stopping a day at Vancouver will go through the Kootenay and thence home over the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

"TAKE HEED WILL STRELY SPEED." Be sure to heed the first symptoms of indigestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, strengthens and quickens the blood and keeps up the healthy tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

Have You Heard the
COLUMBIA

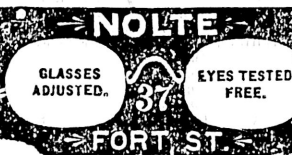
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AMBULANCE INSTRUCTION.

Class to Be Formed at the Station Hospital, Work Point Barracks.

Major Williams, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has received the following letter from Col. Grant, which he yesterday published in a regimental order:

"Victoria, July 18, 1900.

"I beg to inform you that a class for instruction in ambulance and stretcher drill and first aid to the wounded will be formed at the station hospital, Work Point barracks. Weekly lectures and drill will be held on Fridays at 7 p.m. commencing on the 20th instant. Should any N. C. O.'s and men of the Fifth Regiment, C. A., be desirous of attending the course, they can do so. The same men should attend every week until the course is completed. A list of the names, if any, should be sent to the medical officer in charge of troops, station hospital, Work Point barracks.
"A. GRANT, Lieut.-Col.,
"Comd. Troops, Esquimalt."

Lost Property.—If the owner of the amethyst brooch who advertised a reward for the recovery of the property will call at this office, some information may be had which will prove interesting.

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Paris, London and New York have contributed their latest novelties to this Special Exposition.

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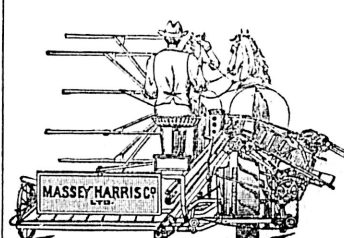
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N BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
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IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

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Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Removal.

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 834 Douglas street, 4-1 kinds of books bought and exchanged.

To the Board of Licensing
Commissioners:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the premises known as the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery Streets, from myself to Nell Hansen.

J. S. ROLLIN,
By his attorney in fact, J. J. Bothwell,
Victoria, June 6, 1900.

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BLTYH SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
65 Fort Street, Near Douglas.

Provincial
Legislature

The Fraser River Strike One of
the Chief Topics of
Discussion.

Mr. McInnes Introduces His
Labor Bill—Chinese Re-
striction.

So soon as prayers were over in the legislature yesterday, Mr. Ralph Smith moved the adjournment of the house in order to bring to its notice the state of affairs existing at Steveston. This matter would have come up in due time, as the member for Nanaimo City had several questions on the paper for the day regarding the sending of special police officers to the Fraser river, but the fact that the volunteer soldiery of Vancouver and New Westminster are now occupying Steveston gave, if possible, a more serious aspect to the trouble, and, as Mr. Speaker Booth decided, justified its being treated in the assembly after this more unusual fashion. The debate was very thorough-going, a dozen of the members taking part in it, and all sides and shades of opinion upon the subject receiving careful and withal most moderate expression.

Mr. Smith, in introducing the subject, represented it very ably from a laborer's standpoint. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kidd, who are both interested in the salmon-packing industry, may be said to have spoken to the question from the canner's standpoint. The position assumed by the administration in the matter was well set forth by Attorney-General Eberts and the Hon. Mr. McBride, while Messrs. Smith, Curtis and Oliver, with Mr. Gilmour, handled the matter from the point of view of the laborer. The fourth member from opposition, Mr. McInnes, was almost the sole speaker attempting to make capital out of the matter, all the others approaching it as a grave business question, practically outside of the sphere of party politics. The leader of the opposition took no part in the debate.

After a spirited retort directed at Mr. Joseph Martin, who had endeavored to show that Mr. Smith was not in order in introducing the matter at that stage of the sitting, the member for Nanaimo at once plunged into the matter. At the present time the situation at Steveston was a most serious one. The government had assured the house that they were giving the matter every consideration. He had several questions coming up to-day concerning their policy in sending over a number of special policemen, but now the matter was much further complicated by the fact that hundreds of armed soldiers now surrounded this most important industry. These were there, it was said, to protect the industry from the trades unionists. And while no one more than himself repudiated all sympathy with lawlessness, yet he could not but deplore the fact that all over the land the story had now gone forth that a recourse to the military had been necessary, much to the odium of the fair name of this fair province. He would ask the government whether they were not yet possible to meet to interfere and alleviate the most unfortunate conditions now prevailing there.

From what he could learn, too, he was assured that there was absolutely no reason for this calling out of the troops. The reports in the morning's paper had shown how much it was resented by the people of that district, whose remarks that "if blood must flow, let the militia be the first to shed it," were in perfect accord with the moderation of the stand that the strikers were taking. This most extreme step had been taken when there was but a single instance of intimidation before the crowd-doing could not reasonably warrant it. As a matter of fact, the extremity reached was a help but one side of the dispute. It helped out the canners and it helped out the Japs. He was desirous to learn from the government, in order that both the house and the country might be informed whether sufficient reasons could be found for a step such as this, which, as he knew, was the last resort under any circumstances.

If such could be found, he would be the last to refuse to acknowledge it, and would give his endorsements to such proceedings for the sake of the peace and protection which they might afford. But he was forced to believe that the fishermen had done nothing to merit such extreme action, and so far as he could see, the only result of such intervention was to hand over the fisheries of the rivers to the thousands of Japs, and drive the honest native toilers out of the industry. Beyond that it only played into the hands of the canners. But it was a shame that there was nothing to resort to except the militia. He did not wish to embarrass the government, but he thought they should be in a position to give an explanation and settle such disputes as this. Only the opposite results could issue from overhauling the laborers by force of arms. These men had the right to combine, the right to object and to remonstrate and use all fair means to effect their ends, and in not taking a fair price which they held to be out of reason, and until they went beyond their right, armed interference was nothing short of an outrage.

The matter hinged upon the provocation, and if the government were unable to give sufficient reasons for the sending over of the specials, and if good warrant was not found for the presence of the soldiery, he urged that the house should use its influence towards the withdrawal of these forces.

He was happy to learn that the government had tried to secure a settlement of the dispute, but it pointed much against the fairness of the canners that they had refused this offer of mediation, and he would say the same of the men if it were true that they also had refused it. Both sides having thus declared against arbitration, he held it to be more necessary that in the public interests a compulsory law of arbitration and conciliation should be embodied in the statute book.

Hon. Mr. McBride followed. Coming from a riding adjoining that in which the trouble raged, he took a great deal of personal interest in it. Overtures had been made to the government to interfere, but it was a well known fact that unless these overtures were strongly made any consequent interference was most likely to be futile. The canners had made representations to the government, and when it appeared that both private property and the public peace were likely to be endangered the provincial officer had been empowered to secure the service of special policemen. The strikers, however, had kept well within the law, but when last week's report had grown very serious, the gov-

ernment saw fit to send him over there. He had gone and happily had found it most quiet and orderly and no disposition apparent towards law breaking. The press reports of instances of intimidation had been corroborated by the police officers, and there was little doubt but that if at that time the government had sent over a large force, it might have aggravated the matter. The government of the day had been careful, however, to stand aloft from committing itself to either side of the trouble, and of course had nothing to do with the calling out of the militia. This stand of the government had since been justified by the fact that there had been no outbreaks of lawlessness. The question was a very serious one, indeed, as this great industry largely affected other businesses, not only of the province generally, but especially many in New Westminster and other interested places. The Dominion government had a commissioner on the ground, Mr. Bremner, but he had been very late in arriving, otherwise his efforts had, perhaps, been more successful in effecting a settlement. The fact that the Dominion government received so great a revenue from the licenses for fishing should place the more of the responsibility of effecting a happy settlement upon them.

Mr. McInnes—When the government offered its services, which party refused? Mr. McBride—The New Westminster board of trade with the board of trade for Vancouver asked the government to intervene. On this the Premier telegraphed, offering services, but the offer met with no recognition. At Steveston, Mr. McBride added, he found the situation very hard. The canners held absolute terms in their hands, and the fishermen likewise, making any attempt towards conciliation most difficult, indeed. Mr. Brown, of New Westminster, then pointed out that the matter had come up so suddenly that the government could not be expected to have a system of compulsory arbitration ready to apply to the case, but he thought that a public offer should have been made so that the party refusing might be that very act show itself to be in the wrong. The shortage of the fishing season made the need for such an offer all the more pressing. There was but one deduction from the matter, however, and that was, as Mr. Ralph Smith had said, that the government should put itself in a position to take any adequate action in such cases as they were now considering. As it now stood, both fishermen and canners had kept firm and orderly, yet the militia had been sent in, and as a result the canners got their way and our own people were debased, self-debared, and made the river given over to the Japs. A compulsory law of arbitration worked well in other places under these circumstances, and doubtless it would do here.

Mr. Neil pointed out that the debate was drifting away from Mr. Smith's contention about the calling out of the militia. There should be strong reasons for this, as it appeared in the statute, which ran as follows: "The active militia shall be liable to be called out for active service with their arms and ammunition in aid of the civil power in any case in which a riot, disturbance, or breach of the peace or other emergency requiring such service occurs, or is, in the opinion of the civil authorities, anticipated as likely to occur." (Three justices of the peace constitute the civil authorities referred to.)—Militia and Defence Act, S. 34.

In this case that the justices of the peace had largely exceeded their jurisdiction, but their discretionary powers, as so little law-breaking could hardly warrant so extreme a step. The calling out of the militia was, it must be remembered, the very last resort to preserve the peace. He thought that the government should inquire upon what reasons these magistrates had taken such extreme action.

Mr. Green congratulated the house upon the standpoint from which they had approached this grave question, as also the spirit in which it was being discussed. It was quite too bad that matters had gone so far at Steveston. He was glad to hear that the province could not but suffer from such a report as that of the calling out of the militia to preserve the peace. There was no questioning the fact that matters had become very serious indeed on the Fraser, but they could hardly have been so bad as to justify such a step as that which the justices had seen fit to take. There appeared to be but one purpose in it, and that to advertise the one side as very bad indeed, and at the same time to help the other in the dispute. He had lived in the province for many years, and knew it to be essentially law-abiding—so much so that all must feel the present disgrace keenly and deplore it quite as much. The government had, however, taken a fair stand in the matter. They had been desirous of preserving the peace and of settling the trouble, and it was a great pity that the parties to the dispute had not accepted their offered services.

Mr. McPhillips came to the rescue of the justices of the peace. It was not fair to judge and condemn them, not only behind their backs, but without knowing all the circumstances of the case. He had been advised by the members from that riding that they were estimable men. From the press reports, which was all that most of them had, a prima facie case appeared to have been made out, as from them it appeared that the Japs were in danger of molestation if they fished. A prima facie case also appeared in the fact that one of the most important industries of the province was being tied up. He quite believed in offering every protection to the rights of workmen, but the rights of the canners were just as much entitled to such protection. Regarding a law of compulsory arbitration, he must state that he opposed it thoroughly. Neither party should be taken by the throat and compelled to work for so much or to pay at such a rate. We had a law of arbitration and conciliation now, but neither party would do anything they thought not to the government's interest, either.

Mr. Gilmour declared that so far as he could see, the government had done nothing. The house had been told that the Japs had not got any further than that. The Minister of Mines had gone up, but so far as he could see, he might as well have stayed at home. Nor should the government blame Mr. Bremner instead of owning up that they had done nothing themselves. There had been two or three instances of law-breaking, but that was not enough to warrant calling out the militia. The government should be condemned for letting this trouble go on.

Mr. Oliver thought that it would be well to look at other such cases. Years ago there had been a serious strike at Nanaimo. The militia had been called out then, but it was afterwards found that the strike was not genuine, and probably the same will soon be discovered in this case. The whole matter shows that the government should be prepared to act with authority in these matters, and not allow the interests of the country to be jeopardized in this way. In the recent mining strike interference had been most successful when the government had taken prompt action.

Mr. Hunter then pressed a question as to the truth of the report that the strike had collapsed and 3,000 boats were out fishing. If this report were correct, it showed what a good thing the calling out of the militia had been. In referring to the old strike at Nanaimo, he knew that the member who had just sat down had been misinformed, as he had been there himself, and thought it simply justified. Things had been so quiet that he had not liked being there at all, and had got away on the first opportunity. (Laughter.) In answer to Mr. Hunter's question, Hon. Mr. Eberts stated that the government had no information upon that point.

Mr. Martin—And they don't care. Hon. Mr. Eberts—You can well say that from where you sit.

Continuing, the Attorney-General spoke of the great gravity of the question and its widespread effects over the whole province. The government had through-out considered it so and had called out the special officers when the preservation of the peace demanded it. Since the Hon. Mr. McBride's visit, however, there had been overt acts of intimidation. Boat had been sent against boat and fights had occurred on the water, in which so many as 25 men had been injured. (The Attorney-General then read a letter from Officer Lister, describing this and other affairs generally.) The government had been careful, however, to hold with neither party in the matter, but holding a middle course to seek to maintain the peace of the district. This he considered was their first duty. There had been but few overt acts of violence, but the river was regularly patrolled by the fishermen, and with so many men finding there had been a great deal of unrest.

Regarding the calling out of the 210 soldiers, the government knew nothing but the general report. The facts under which the Justices of the Peace acted were not in their possession, nor were they before the house, so that it could not be right to prejudge matters. The canners might have required the protection, but the fishermen should be protected as well. Regarding the "arbitration," why not arbitrate everything? Besides, the government cannot provide compulsory arbitration within 24 hours. He might be quite justified in asking the gentleman opposite why this was not provided for in the session of 1899. So far as he personally was concerned, if a man wanted to go on a strike he did not mind stopping him by a statute.

On a remark from Mr. McInnes, the attorney-general promised to bring down all the communications his department had concerning the matter. Mr. Green then took the floor for a few minutes in defence of Mr. Bremner, the Dominion labor commissioner. He was a good man, well fitted for the office he occupied, and was doing all he could to improve matters. He was an unassuming man with all, though that did not make many noisier men any better than he.

Let anyone who should construe his remarks into a reflection upon Mr. Bremner read Hon. Mr. McBride's statement that such an intention was farthest from his mind. Hon. Mr. Turner then took up the question. From his interests he was able to approach it from a canner's standpoint. Some of the gentlemen opposite were advocating compulsory arbitration, and he thought that would save the country from such disasters as this was to be gladly welcomed, but how could it be enforced? If an award against the canners of course it could be, but if against the men, how could they be forced to fish? Such a scheme would be to him very one-sided. The canners would have to pay in either case.

The real reason for the trouble, he considered, was in the hands of the Dominion government, and lay in the great increase of licenses issued. Eight thousand men were trying to fish where there was room for half that number. With a good run these 8,000 would take far more fish than the canneries could handle. Even with but 1,000 boats fish had been thrown away in great numbers. The consequence of so many men was that in order to make as much as they used to the price of fish must be twice as big and so boats taking but 100 fish would still make \$40 in a day. The theory that if you pay better wages you get a higher price did not work in fishing on the Fraser. Alaska and Oregon put up such big prices that they controlled the market. Besides this, the canners had had two bad years lately and so could not afford to trifle with margins. There was no doubt that before the militia arrived on the river there had been an intention to go out. The Japs had come here through the Dominion government, too, which was the same government that licensed them to do the fishing.

Mr. Kidd followed. He resided there and had seen the trouble grow. It had arisen gradually, but had reached so high a pitch when intervention had been offered that it could not avail. He was slightly interested in a canner himself, and so knew a little more about it. The prejudice against the Japs had caused part of the trouble. There had been no canners' union until this year, and the fishermen had made the mistake of thinking that this was a combine against them. Instead of that it was rather a protection and had been made to secure a uniform price for fish. There may have been mistakes on both sides. Perhaps if the canners had put a price on the fish a little earlier the trouble would have been made such headway. He knew the justices well. Mr. Wilkinson was reeve of the municipality. Mr. Hunt had for long had a store at Steveston, and so his interest was wrapped up in the fishermen, and Mr. Whitesides, a foreman, was also an excellent man. He thought until they knew what they were talking about it would show wisdom to suppress opinions. He had seen a press report about the Japs being investigated, and the men should be allowed. There was no doubt, too, that intimidation reigned. He himself knew white men, good fishermen, who were afraid to go out. There could be no question about this matter in spite of what anyone might say. He hoped that a satisfactory settlement was at hand.

Mr. Pooley considered that Mr. Ralph Smith had done well in bringing the matter up. He would not blame the justices. They had acted in the cause of law and order, and the success of their deed had quite justified its sort. It was easy to kick the door after the horse was stolen, and no one could wish to see harm done before the soldiers had been called in. They were now there, and the fishing was going on, and hot-heads were being prevented from carrying out their threats. He had read the press reports and as these had gone uncontradicted they must have stated the facts fairly, and probably bloodshed had been prevented by the presence of the military. The justices were not answerable to this house, which was perhaps a good thing. They had acted under the Dominion statutes.

The remark was criticized by Mr. Smith, Curtis, who held that as the justices of the peace were appointed by this government they were rightly amenable to it. Mr. Curtis then pointed out that the government speakers had differed in some points, and held that the fault lay with the government. He considered that the militia had been called out merely to give employment to 3,000 Japs. He still urged that the government should interfere and after that bring in a compulsory arbitration bill.

The debate closed with some trifling cross-firing between Messrs. Martin, Curtis and McPhillips, each speaking at cross purposes to the other. It lasted about two hours. Mr. McInnes introduced his labor bill, of which notice had been given on the first day of the session. By it the eight-hour day is reaffirmed for metalliferous coal mining and government works. In some 40 different callings the bill also applies a reading test similar to that of the Natal Act, with, however, a very far-reaching restriction on the education. The chief restrictions run as follows: 1. No labor shall be employed for more than eight hours in every twenty-four hours in any mine below ground, or on or about any government work. 2. No person shall be employed in any person engaged in saving life, relieving suffering, preventing serious loss to property or in cases of emergency arising from the natural course of events; nor shall this section apply to or effect any government work, or any work connected therewith, or any person full Caucasian blood. 3. No person shall be employed on or about any of the works, industries, plant, or matters referred to in Schedule "A," in the act, who is unable to read in an European language this act and all the Dominion and Provincial statutes, municipal by-laws, and public and private rules and regulations, by which such works, industries, plant, or matters are authorized, regulated, controlled, affected, regulated or controlled. This section shall not apply to or effect in any way any person who is on the register of voters in any electoral district, or who is a native-born Canadian, or who is a full-blooded Indian, or any person of full Caucasian blood. Penalty.

4. No person shall be employed on or about any of the works, industries, plant, or matters referred to in Schedule "A," in the act, who is unable to read in an European language this act and all the Dominion and Provincial statutes, municipal by-laws, and public and private rules and regulations, by which such works, industries, plant, or matters are authorized, regulated, controlled, affected, regulated or controlled. This section shall not apply to or effect in any way any person who is on the register of voters in any electoral district, or who is a native-born Canadian, or who is a full-blooded Indian, or any person of full Caucasian blood. Penalty.

5. Any person or laborer who works in contravention of Sections 3 and 4 of this act, and any employer who employs such person or laborer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$20 and not less than \$5 for each and every day such person or laborer works, to be recoverable upon the complaint of any person under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act, a moiety of which penalty shall be payable to the complainant. Enforcement.

6. Section 4 of this act shall not come into force until the 1st day of January, 1901. Schedule "A"—Mine, logging camp, fruit cannery, sewer, printing house, lumber mill, fish cannery, road, railroad track, clearing land, factory, fishing, dyke, tunnel, building, construction, shingle mill, brewery, ditch, wharf, freight shed, foundry, laundry, garden, store, slaughter house, government work, warehouse, electric works, livery, dwelling house, tailor shop, saloon, roundhouse, saw works, stable, butcher shop, quarry, machine shop, waterworks, farm or boarding house.

That handy animal, the Songhees reserve question, was then brought up by Mr. Heilcken, who moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this house, it is desirable that steps be taken to obtain the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve."

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Heilcken reviewed the history of all the information to be had in the correspondence of 1897 and the report of Mr. McKenna. There was no need for him to go over it all again, as he believed that the matter would receive the attention of the government. Since then, however, no steps had been taken and no further correspondence exceptence. Mr. Brown also spoke to the motion, and traced the story of this reserve. It had not the common origin of such tracts, but was a distinct gift from Sir James Douglas to certain Indians and their children, as at the time of the purchase of the land. The Songhees Indians, however, had the undertaking of the province in this matter, and a bargain having been made, and made by the public, he believed that such a bargain should be kept to the letter.

The motion was then put and carried. The New Westminster Relief bill was then introduced by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and duly signed. Mr. Green introduced the Sandom Relief bill, and on explaining its import said the bill was up before last winter and received its first reading.

The Small Debts Court bill was again taken up in committee, and after a small amendment laid over for further consideration.

STANDING COMMITTEES. The lists of members appointed to the various committees are as follows: Public Accounts—Messrs. Hunter, Hall, Hayward, Brown and Martin. Finance—Messrs. Heilcken, Clifford, Tatlow, A. W. Smith, Gilmour, Brown and Curtis. Railways—Messrs. Pooley, Mounce, Hunter, Kidd, McPhillips, Murphy, Fulton, Garden, Rogers, Curtis, Brown, McInnes, Oliver, Gilmour, E. C. Smith, Munro and Martin.

Mining—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Green, Ralph Smith, Neil, Rogers, Taylor, Dickie, Ellison, Curtis, McInnes, Munro, Stables, E. C. Smith, Martin and Gilmour. Printing—Messrs. Hall, Murphy, Kidd, Brown and McInnes.

MOTIONS. On Monday next Mr. Tatlow will move: Resolved, that after repeated resolutions and addresses of this assembly, the government of Canada in 1885 introduced and carried an act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada, the principal provisions of said act being: A poll tax, on landing, of fifty dollars. No vessel to carry more than one Chinese to every fifty tons of its tonnage. Every Chinese person who wished to leave Canada, with the intention of returning thereto, on giving notice of such intention to the controller at the port or place whence he proposed to sail or depart, and surrendering to the said officer his certificate of entry or of residence, to receive in lieu thereof, on payment of a fee of one dollar, a certificate to depart, and return, that in 1887 this act was amended, and improved by the parliament of Canada, that in 1892 the act was fur-

ther amended. That after experience the act of 1885 was found to be ineffective for the purposes intended. That in 1894, during the general elections for the Dominion parliament, the present Prime Minister of Canada, the then leader of the opposition in the House of Commons of Canada, gave an assurance in the following telegram, which was immediately published at public meetings and in the press of this province: "Montreal, May 25th, 1896. "Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East; views of the Liberals in the West will prevail with me. (Signed) "WILFRID LAURIER."

That, until the year 1900, no action was taken by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet the views of the Liberals of the West, who, in common with the majority of the people, were alarmed by the growing and ever increasing injury due to the steady influx of the Chinese into British Columbia. That legislation of this province, intended to ameliorate to some extent the condition of labor other than that of the Mongolian race, had been disclosed by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the advice of the present Dominion government. This house in 1897 resolved "That an humble address be presented by this house to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion government to take into consideration the desirability of increasing the per capita tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion, and urging that, in the opinion of this house, three-fourths of all moneys received in British Columbia ports from the present tax, or (if such tax be increased) should be paid to this province, as the chief injury from the presence of the Chinese is sustained by the province and not by the Dominion."

That this house has learned with deep regret that, instead of adopting an effective measure of protection against Chinese immigration, the Canadian parliament has this year adopted what is, under the circumstances, a purely revenue bill, known as "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1900," the chief provisions of which are to increase the per capita tax on Chinese coming into the Dominion from \$50 to \$100, and that one-fourth part of the net proceeds of all taxes paid by Chinese immigrants shall be paid to that province wherein they are collected. That an humble address be presented by this house to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to advise His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that this house is of opinion that the "Chinese Immigration Act, 1900," is unsatisfactory, disappointing, and wholly fails to meet the exigencies of the situation.

On Friday Mr. Rogers will move for copies of correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899-1900.

QUESTIONS. On Friday Mr. Garden will ask: Whether the government will at an early date take into consideration the desirability of conveying to the city of Vancouver all of the rights vested in the government to the tidal flats and shoals of False creek, and that part of Coal Harbor lying west of the Park bridge.

On Monday Mr. Tatlow will ask: Is a suit now pending between the Dominion government and the Provincial government as to ownership of Stanley Park, or any part thereof, and would the Provincial government entertain favorably a proposition to convey its rights to the city of Vancouver in trust for park purposes?

ANSWERS. The Hon. the Premier answered Mr. Oliver's questions as follows: What was the cost of the survey made of the Serpentine river, Delta riding? Answer—\$1,187.40. What was the object of said survey? Answer—No reason given. At whose request was said survey made? Answer—Mr. T. Forster. What instructions were given to the engineer? Answer—No answer. The work was done in 1890. Also the question of Mr. J. C. Brown as follows: Is it the intention of the government to allow the usual fees to be exacted in respect of private bills on which fees were paid at last session, and which, owing to the prorogation of the house before the business of the session was concluded, may be re-introduced during the present session? Answer—It is the intention of the government to refund any fees that may have been paid on any private bills last session.

GALLERY NOTES. J. T. Robinson, secretary of the Kamloops Agricultural Society, having come down to interview the government regarding the grant in aid of that popular autumn show. Mr. Robinson will be introduced by the member for the Kamloops division, Mr. Fred J. Fulton, with whom several of the members from the neighboring ridings will join in pressing for an assurance of substantial assistance.

The private bills committee will meet this morning and consider the following undermentioned petitions: 1. The Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company. 2. The Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Company. 3. The Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company. 4. The Vancouver & Westminster Railway Company. 5. The Western Telephone & Telegraph Company.

THE FIRE ALARM. Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System. 2—Birdsedge Walk and Superior, James Bay 4—Carr and Simcoe Streets, " 6—Michigan and Menzies Streets, " 6—Menzies and Niagara Streets, " 7—Montreal and Kingston Streets, " 8—Montreal and Simcoe Streets, " 9—Dallam and Simcoe Streets, " 14—Vancouver and Burrard Streets, " 15—Douglas and Humboldt Streets, " 16—Humboldt and Rupert Streets, " 21—Yates and Broad Streets, " 23—Port and Government Streets, " 24—Yates and Wharf Streets, " 25—Colon and Government Streets, " 26—Douglas St., bet. Fort and View Street, " 27—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St. 31—View and Blanchard Streets, " 32—Port and Quadra Streets, " 33—Yates and Cook Streets, " 34—Yates and Stanley Ave, " 35—Yates and Stanley Ave, " 36—Yates and Stanley Ave, " 37—Catharo and Richmond Roads, " 41—Quadra and Pandora Streets, " 42—Chatham and Blanchard Streets, " 43—Caledonia and Cook Streets, " 45—Spring Ridge, " 51—Douglas and Discovery Streets, " 52—Government and Princess Avenue, " 53—King's Road and Second Street, " 54—Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave, " 55—Oaklands Fire Hall, " 61—Cormorant and Store Streets, " 62—Discovery and Store Streets, " 63—Yates and Stanley Ave, " 64—Catherine Street, Victoria West, " 65—Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road, " 71—Douglas St., and Burnside Road.



Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents Victoria B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMORY

TIME TABLE No. 36.

NORTHBOUND.			Daily	Sat.	Sun.
	A.M.	P.M.			
Leave Victoria	8:00	4:25	2:00		
Arrive Goldstream	9:25	4:50	2:25		
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	10:00	5:34	3:00		
Arrive Duncan	10:45	6:15	3:47		
Arrive Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15		
Arrive Wellington	12:35	7:55	5:30		

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only: until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Child n under 12, 25c. Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c. Duncans and Return, \$1.00; Children under 12, 50c.

The above rates are good to intermediate points. For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

J. LUNSMUIR, President. GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

The Colonist.

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To Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists

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We have decided to add this Branch to our Business, having the services of a first-class mechanic. We are prepared to guarantee all work.

We will be pleased to give you quotations. Send us size of Plate and description of lettering required.

Painted Wood Signs are now very much out of date. A nice neat Brass surface clearly and neatly cut sign will last forever and look much handsomer.

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Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. Ltd.

We have done a good deal of good Printing, Lithographing and Bookbinding, we are still doing it, and we are ready to do good Printing, etc., for you.

Advertise in the Colonist

Preservation Of Forests

Interesting Speech by Sir Henri Joly Before Forestry Association.

Useful Suggestions to British Columbians—Aims of the Organization.

A few weeks ago the Colonist published an interview with Sir Henri Joly, in which His Honor told of the great interest he took in the subject of forestry preservation. A report of the first annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, of which Sir Henri is president, held at Ottawa in March last, is at hand. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., is vice-president of the organization for British Columbia. At the meeting referred to Sir Henri Joly delivered a very interesting address on the subject of forestry, which may be read with interest by many Colonist readers.

Sir Henri stated that a number of Canadians interested in forestry had been connected with the American Forestry Association, but that there were very few of them left, and it was considered that it was now time to form an association for Canada, which could use its influence directly on our own people. The objects to be served by the formation of a forestry association for Canada may be stated as—

First: To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests. During the time I was connected with the American Forestry Association, since 1882, they have been trying to induce the government to preserve the timber lands on the slopes of the mountains and on the headwaters of the great rivers. They had seen the deplorable effects of the destruction of the forests on the continent of Europe. Professor Penzance, and the members of the Forestry Association saw the danger there was to the prosperity of the country if the forests of the Rocky Mountains were destroyed. I am a witness to what they did in order to induce the American government to take an interest in this question, and they have succeeded in getting laws passed at Washington to ensure the protection of the forests on the headwaters of their great streams. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the states, to purchase large extent of lands only fit for the axe of the lumberman. They can see the terrible ravages wrought by the blind destruction of the forest. Under our system in Canada we keep the ownership of the lands and license out the cutting of the timber under certain regulations. Professor Penzance and they have sold nearly all their forests, except what Professor Penzance and the American Forestry Association have been able to save.

To appeal to the experience of Canada and the results so well known to our own lumbermen. There was a time when the lumbermen, if they heard of forestry, would turn away in disgust and consider it only a nuisance, but they have begun to find out that it is quite the reverse. Take the question of fires. There has been more valuable timber destroyed by fire than by the axe of the lumberman. The lumbermen have found out that it is not only with the wish of holding meetings, which only end in the printing of more or less interesting addresses, that such an association as this is formed for the protection of forests. We can point to the success obtained in guarding the forest against fire to show how much an association like this can help to accomplish. We have before us a task most interesting, most productive, and if we carry it out with enthusiasm, such as the subject deserves, it must be of real good to the country.

A second object of the association is to awaken public interest to the dangers resulting from undue destruction of the timber along the sources of rivers and streams. In the Western States, such as Colorado and Montana, the title of the chief forestry officer is, as I remember it, Chief Forestry and Irrigation. In the reports of these officers they explain that the purpose in view in planting trees is not so much to procure timber and fuel, as to secure fertility in the regions suffering from drought. The roots of trees, leaves, moss, etc., are like a sponge which holds the rain water and prevents it from rushing down on the fertile valleys and converting them into beds of gravel, as has occurred with such destructive effect in the south of France, Italy, Spain, Greece and other southern countries. Let us preserve the trees and the regular supply of water and moisture necessary for fertilization is preserved.

A third object is to consider and recommend the exploration as far as practicable of our public domain and its division into agricultural, timber and mineral lands with a view to direct immigration and the pursuits of our pioneers into the channels best suited to advance their interests and the public welfare. If there is anything important and that ought to have been done generations ago it is this, and we can do it with our public domain. We can study our own property to discover what it is fit for, ascertain whether in those parts of the country

which nature has supplied with a bountiful crop of trees it is better to remove or to preserve them. When trees are removed we often leave only a barren wilderness. On the other hand there are lands with a rich and productive soil. We ought to discriminate, and not to allow the settler on lands unfit for cultivation. On this side of Lake Superior nearly all the land unfit for agriculture is covered with trees which are of great value, and there are many cases where the trees are much more valuable than any crop, even from the good land. It is necessary to draw the attention of the federal and provincial authorities to the cruelty of sending settlers where the soil is not fit for cultivation, with the result that, after persevering efforts continued for years to save themselves and the fruits of their labor, they are obliged to move and leave large tracts of wilderness which would have been valuable for timber culture. It is noticeable that on lands unfit for agriculture, the soil is sandy, we often find fine pine forests.

Another object is to promote forest tree planting in the treeless areas of our northwestern prairies, and also along the streets and in the parks of our villages, towns and cities. The Western prairie suffer from drought. We know that wind is more desiccating, and can absorb as much moisture as the sun. I have been in the Northwest in the month of August and could not account for the strange sensation felt until I discovered that it was due to the continuous wind, without current, like that of a river. By planting belts of trees across our land we will break that steady wind that sucks up the moisture of the soil; there is no doubt that one of the most important things to help the farmers is to plant belts of trees. Undoubtedly there is a capacity for growing trees in the Northwest, though it was denied for a long time. At Moose Jaw, at Medicine Hat, Calgary, etc., trees have been planted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and are flourishing, and much has been done in this direction by the Experimental Farms under the direction of Dr. Saunders.

THE WATCHWORD OF WOMEN. Modesty is woman's watchword. Whatever threatens her delicate sense of modesty frightens her. For this reason, many a woman, because of the delicate nature of her womanly organs, to become agitated because she cannot bring herself to submit to the order of unsentimental questions, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which some physicians find necessary. Doubtless thousands of the women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer to free consultation by letter, have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty. Any woman may write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., in perfect confidence; all letters being treated as strictly private and are confidential and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long hailed as "Godsend to women." It makes weak women strong and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

NEW TEACHERS. Appointments Made to Fill Vacancies On the Teaching Staff.

The following appointments to the teaching staff of the public schools were made at a special meeting of the school board, held last evening: Geo. W. Knowlton, I. R. Simpson, Claire B. McGowan, Christine Anderson, Margaret McKenzie and Myrtle Winter.

These appointments were made necessary by the retirement from the staff of Messrs. Currie and Stephenson, of the Boys' school; Miss Harrop, of the Hillside school; Miss Arthur, of the Spring Grove school; and Miss Frank, of the South Park school.

Above all things don't become a drunkard; use whiskey moderately and use the best. Use Moore's "A.A." is the purest and best.

Another Block—Mr. Thomas Hooper is calling for tenders for a three-story brick and stone block, with pressed brick and terra cotta facing, on the property of Mr. C. F. Todd at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets.

Disease Spreading.—The report was received by the Manuouse, which returned from St. Michael yesterday afternoon, that the smallpox has been taken from Nome, notwithstanding the quarantine which has been in effect there since July 1st. When the Manuouse was at Dutch Harbor awaiting the arrival of coal to fill her bunkers, it was learned that a passenger had swam ashore at Ounalaska, across the bay from Dutch Harbor, from a schooner which had arrived there from Nome, carrying passengers, some of whom were infected with the disease. Although some of them admitted that there was a case of the disease at Ounalaska, none of the officers of the steamer could give any further information.

The Best of All.—Capt. Buckley, one of those who arrived by the Manuouse from Dawson, is a guest at the Victoria. He says that Dawson is by far the best camp in that part of the Yukon. The great thing now tied up at Nome are released, he believes there will be a big rush from there to Dawson, and more people will go than in 1898. From what he heard, the Tanana was fairly boom, but he had no faith in the Koyukuk boom.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It will be away for ten days. H. P. Tarill, superintendent of the railway service of the United States, his wife and daughter, arrivals from the North by the Manuouse, are guests at the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mrs. Whalen, wife of Captain Whalen, and son left by the Amur on their way to White Horse to join the captain, who is master of the C. D. Co.'s steamer Victoria.

Charles M. Campbell and wife, of Sacramento, Cal., are at the Victoria. They have just returned from a short trip to England, and will spend a few days in the city.

Distinguished Naval Officer

Of Uncle Sam's Forces Paying a Visit to Victoria.

Wants His Thirteen Gun Salute—How Germany Got the Cake.

Among the arrivals at the Drilard on Tuesday were Rear-Admiral Albert Kautz of the United States navy, whose flag flies from the U. S. S. Iowa, the flagship of the Pacific division, Mrs. Kautz and Lieut. L. M. Garrett, flag-lieutenant of the Iowa. The American naval officers and Mrs. Kautz arrived by the steamer Garland from Port Angeles, where the Iowa is now engaged in putting in her target practice. They will spend a few days here taking in the beauties of Victoria and its surroundings. This is a trip, which the admiral says he has long promised himself, for he remembered a very attractive city. His vessel is to come to Esquimalt on Friday. "And when she does," said the admiral with a laugh, "I want my thirteen guns."

Speaking of that 13 gun matter about which Admiral Kautz of the U. S. S. Newark, one of the fleet of the United States navy, is a frequent correspondent of the London Globe, Rear-Admiral Kautz said in explanation that in the United States navy there were 18 real-admirals all told, and there were nine who did not rank as high as the other nine, and did not receive the same pay. Nine have what the naval men call "bugus titles," they having been created rear-admirals by the secretary of the navy. In the navy lists they are noted as commodores. They have a rank equaling that of brigadier in the army. The senior nine, who are entitled to the same flag and titles of rear-admirals, have a rank corresponding with the army rank of major-general. These nine are fully entitled to the customary Rear-Admiral's salute of thirteen guns, while the other nine are entitled by rank to 11 guns, although in United States waters they are usually given thirteen. Rear-Admiral Kempf is of the second nine. He is second in command to Rear-Admiral Remey, who is in command of the China fleet of the United States navy. Lieut. Evans, who is in command of the gunboat, is also considered to be entitled to the same privileges. Therefore, he might, in courtesy have had a salute of 13 guns. However, it is nothing to make a fuss about.

Naturally the rear-admiral is much interested in the Eastern trade, and he has been for a few days ago. These were Lieutenant Britain and Ensigns Hanahan, Babcock and Cronan. He has hopes that the members of the legations and other foreigners in Pekin may still be safe. He had small hopes for their safety, he said, until reading yesterday the press despatches from Chinese officials, which leads him to think that they have after all been held by the Chinese as hostages.

Admiral Kautz was in command of the American sailors at Apia about two years ago. He was then flying his flag from the U. S. S. Philadelphia. He says it was strange how Great Britain let Germany "have the cake in Samoa, but after all they are both better out of it. The cost of keeping up the show of force necessary there was more than the worth. The Americans got the best harbor in Pago Pago, he says, and Lieut. Garrett joins him in this opinion. The harbor, so called at Apia, is a very bad one. Underwriters will not accept risks on sailing vessels there during three months of the year, for the reason of living reefs and ice ashore. He wonders how it was that Uncle Sam got into that row anyway, for the American interests were not great there. There were only a few of their citizens. The greater number interested in Samoa belonged to Germany, the greater areas of coffee plantations all being held by Germans.

The way Britain and the United States dropped out though in favor of Germany reminded him of a story of a character he knew in Ohio. There was there a long-haired man, he said, who traveled around the state preaching and lecturing and soon became a regular dead-head on trains and hotels. He rode free and ate free. Everywhere he seemed to be known a dead-head, but one day he struck a new place and the owner did not know Mr. J. N. Free—that was his name. He registered at the hotel for him to pay with his grip, when the proprietor called him. "Hold on," he said, "you haven't paid your bill." The immortal J. N., as he called himself, told the proprietor that it was not customary for him to pay. "Well," said the hotel man, "I won't be hard, I'll take off half." All right said the immortal J. N., I'll take off the other half."

"That is just what Britain and the United States did in Samoa," said the rear-admiral. "The United States took off one half and John Bull took off the other."

Rear-Admiral Kautz was last here in 1898, when he was navigating officer on the U. S. S. Pensacola.

PERSONAL.

A. B. McNeill and wife returned last evening from Vancouver. M. T. Johnson was a passenger last evening from the Mainland. A. D. Baldwin, of the Hawaiian Islands, is registered at the Drilard for him to pay. Captain J. B. Barnson, of the steamer Manuouse, is a guest at the Drilard. S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, Nanaimo, is at the Drilard.

Charles R. Clow, of Chicago, who arrived from the Koyuk by the Manuouse, is a guest at the Drilard. H. B. Hastings, of the Alaska Commercial Company's office at St. Michael, his wife and son are guests at the Dallas.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, leaves for the Mainland on official business. He will be away for ten days.

H. P. Tarill, superintendent of the railway service of the United States, his wife and daughter, arrivals from the North by the Manuouse, are guests at the Drilard.

Mrs. Whalen, wife of Captain Whalen, and son left by the Amur on their way to White Horse to join the captain, who is master of the C. D. Co.'s steamer Victoria.

Charles M. Campbell and wife, of Sacramento, Cal., are at the Victoria. They have just returned from a short trip to England, and will spend a few days in the city.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipment made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ROCK BAY BRIDGE.

Sir: How long will the council allow the Rock Bay bridge to remain in its present condition? The tramway company has stated that new large cars, divided into compartments for smokers and non-smokers, will be put on this run as soon as the middle span of the bridge is strengthened. Everyone living in Esquimalt or Victoria West knows that such cars are sorely needed, but, on account of a dispute between the council and certain lot-owners on the noted lands, let the bridge, nothing is done. Now if the council is to blame in the matter, public opinion should make itself heard in no uncertain voice. And if the lot owners are the cause of the trouble, they should be taught that this city will not permit private speculation to obstruct public convenience and safety. The council says a swing bridge is not required, and never would be used; the lot owners insist upon the swing. Or is it compensation for an imaginary loss they are after? If so, let them state their figure, and let us be held once on the noted lands, let something be done, and give us a decent car service.

WEST VICTORIA.

GAME PRESERVATION.

Sir: Now that prosperity seems to be the order of things, could not something be done to make this Island attractive from a sportsman's point of view? The getting scarce every year, in spite of money in beautifying our city will doubtless prove a good investment, and be the means of greatly increasing our population, but will not induce sportsmen, who are generally men of means, to locate here. Game is, I regret to say, very scarce every year, in spite of our game laws. As soon as the cock grouse commence to hoot in the spring, guns and rifles by the dozen are after them, and they are slaughtered wholesale; this is a very serious matter, for the blue grouse being poisonous, every year means the loss to the country of a whole covey of birds. Then, again, a day or two before the shooting season commences and afterwards, the practice of shooting grouse for sale is doing a great deal of harm, for a long time, getting scarce every year, in spite of our game laws. As soon as the cock grouse commence to hoot in the spring, guns and rifles by the dozen are after them, and they are slaughtered wholesale; this is a very serious matter, for the blue grouse being poisonous, every year means the loss to the country of a whole covey of birds. Then, again, a day or two before the shooting season commences and afterwards, the practice of shooting grouse for sale is doing a great deal of harm, for a long time, getting scarce every year, in spite of our game laws. As soon as the cock grouse commence to hoot in the spring, guns and rifles by the dozen are after them, and they are slaughtered wholesale; this is a very serious matter, for the blue grouse being poisonous, every year means the loss to the country of a whole covey of birds. Then, again, a day or two before the shooting season commences and afterwards, the practice of shooting grouse for sale is doing a great deal of harm, for a long time, getting scarce every year, in spite of our game laws. 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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, July 25—p. m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains high off the Washington coast and has fallen considerably over Northern British Columbia. These conditions will cause fresh sea breezes and moderately cool weather along the coast, accompanied by a few showers, while between the ranges high temperatures will prevail. With the exception of rain at Flattery and thunderstorms in Alberta, the weather has been fair from the Pacific to Ontario, and hot from the Cascades to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	67	68
New Westminster	68	72
Kamloops	62	64
Barkerville	44	70
Calgary	42	82
Winnipeg	40	74
Portland, Ore.	74	72
San Francisco	60	72

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Thursday.
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds; fair; not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland—Winds mostly south and southwest; partly fair, with showers; not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. On observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

Deg.	WEDNESDAY	Deg.
5 a.m.	57	High 61
Noon	64	Lowest 60
5 p.m.	62	Lowest 57

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. Calm.
Noon 8 miles south.
5 p.m. 8 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—cloudy.
Sunshine—3 hours 12 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed, 30.625
Corrected, 30.620

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected, 30.60

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:

Rev. Olson.	Mrs. Partridge.
D. Hickman.	J. Ross.
H. Douglas.	H. Mubek.
A. Halden.	T. Thompson.
F. Riley.	G. Donaldson.
Capt. Wason.	Mrs. Donaldson.
F. Maltby.	J. Whitford.
Mrs. Chan.	Mrs. Baxter.
M. Rodgers.	F. Haggerty.
Mr. Christie.	Mrs. Brown.
G. Mallison.	E. Blesch.
G. M. Weeley.	Mrs. E. Blesch.
M. S. Ralley.	W. Nicholson.
G. McKinnell.	Geo. Carter.
F. Ferland.	T. Beantlike.
Miss McDougall.	Mrs. Hestlike.
Miss Hall.	J. Upstart.
Mrs. McGulgan.	

By steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco:

J. Patterson.	Mrs. A. Smith.
Mrs. Denon.	C. L. Giffen.
Miss J. Boyd.	Miss M. Cooper.
J. M. Stevens.	H. Considine.
Mrs. Stevens.	Mrs. O'Wane.
Miss E. Fraser.	Miss Hart.
A. T. Cotton.	Mrs. Brown.
P. Orchard.	Mrs. Clifton.
W. Slater.	Mrs. Harris.
Miss M. Craig.	H. G. Veeder.
E. Waterman.	Mrs. H. G. Veeder.
P. W. Habelin.	E. K. Maehlin.
Miss Pierce.	H. Ward.
Alfred Smith.	

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Miss McIntyre.	N. S. Johnson.
Miss Smith.	Miss Dominique.
A. B. McNeill.	Miss E. H. Rapell.
Mrs. A. B. McNeill.	Miss McLean.
W. Adam.	L. G. Wink.
Mrs. Stutfield.	J. C. Devlin.
Mrs. Taylor.	D. Farwell.
Mrs. Hooper.	Miss McNeil.
Thos. Hooper.	Miss McNeil.
J. H. McGregor.	M. T. Johnson.
R. Bick.	R. C. Stevens.
Mrs. A. McArthur.	J. H. Clock.
D. A. Casswell.	H. J. Hayden.
Dr. Walker.	Master F. Burns.
Dr. Walker.	Geo. Payne.
Mrs. Fisher.	Miss M. S. Berry.
Mrs. McLeod.	J. H. Glass.
Capt. Kaak.	Miss Patterson.
Capt. Bucklitz.	Mrs. Patterson.
F. S. Roper.	Isabelle Strachan.
Miss Mount.	Ed. Clay.
Mrs. Cunningham.	Mr. Campbell.
Miss Redfern.	Mr. Campbell.
Miss K. Redfern.	Mr. Campbell.
J. Joseph.	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:	
Times Printing Co.	Pitler & Leiser.
S. W. Douglas.	M. W. Watt & Co.
Hann. Power Wks.	Hickman-Tye Co.
Lenz & Leiser.	J. H. Todd.
A. Schooley.	Barnum & Harlow.
Thos. Earle.	Vier & L. M. Co.
Hutton Bros. Co.	Hudson Bay Co.
P. McQuinn & Son.	J. A. Sayward.
J. Savannah.	S. Leiser & Co.

By steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco:

A. Stewart.	Speed Bros.
A. Sheret.	H. Short & Sons.
A. Schnoter.	Thos. Earle.
A. Banerjee.	Vic. Meh. Dpo. Co.
Colonial P. & P. Co.	Vic. Chem. Co.
Chung Lung.	Phoenix Brew. Co.
D. H. Ross & Co.	O. H. Dingman.
Dr. J. C. Fagan.	Wilson Bros.
E. J. Chulot.	W. H. Penstock.
E. B. Maron & Co.	Wm. Mable.
G. P. P. & Co.	W. H. Neumings.
P. H. Stewart & Co.	Watson & Hall.
Fow Yuen.	Yuen Lung.
Fladry, J. & B.	Brown & McG.
Fook Yuen.	B. Hood & Co.
G. E. Munro & Co.	Gini Lee Yuen.
G. R. Jackson.	H. Aldridge & Co.
H. J. Brady.	McMillan & H.
H. B. Co.	O. H. Dingman.
J. Barnsley & Co.	Winch & Hower.
D. H. Todd & Son.	Wing Sang.
Kwong On Lung.	W. H. Malkin.
L. Bauman.	Wm. Armstrong.
L. Hafer.	Ben. Kee.
L. Redo.	D. de Bernardi Co.
E. Ferando.	G. D. Dams.
Murray, G. & Co.	Hong Tai.
M. W. Watt.	John Vatra.
Martine Iron Wks.	Lung Kee.
McCaendless Co.	Rev. W. H. Heyman.
Okell & Morris.	Union Brew. Co.
S. & L. Co., nity W.	Cunningham Edw.
A. Ward.	P. F. Anderson.
R. Baker & Son.	W. P. Jaynes.
P. B. Rithet & Co.	J. Aspl.
R. Maynard.	Capt. W. T. Ellis.
S. J. Pitts.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
S. Leiser & Co.	
S. A. Stoddart.	

OLD MAN KILLED.

He Stepped in Front of an Approaching Train.

Winnipeg, July 25.—S. Hutchings, an aged resident of Birdhill, was struck by the Imperial Limited this morning and instantly killed. He stepped between the rails just as the train was approaching. Deceased was 60 years of age.

Relief For Shop Girls

National Council of Women Will Strive to Secure Weekly Half Holiday.

Interesting Proceedings at Yesterday's Session—To-Day's Programme.

What will probably prove to be the most important action of the National Council of Women, of local interest, during its session here, was that taken yesterday, when, at the suggestion of Mrs. Pooley and Mrs. Gillespie, the question of securing, if possible, a weekly half-holiday for girls employed in the Victoria shops and stores, was referred to the consideration of a special committee.

The entire proceedings at yesterday's session were of an interesting character. A well-attended prayer meeting was held in the morning at 32 Blee street, and the balance of the morning's session was taken up with the consideration of resolutions. Lunch, provided by the ladies of the Presbyterian churches, was partaken of at noon, and in the afternoon there were sectional conferences and a meeting of the Women's Art Association, all full of interest. At 5 p.m. tea was partaken of at the invitation of Sir Henri Joly.

The morning session opened at 10 a.m. at the school room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. After silent prayer and the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, announcements were made that a letter had been received from Mr. Haynes Reed, asking the ladies of the council to visit the meteorological works; and that the Vancouver and New Westminster local councils extended cordial invitations to the National Council to visit their respective cities.

The treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Coak, and showed that the receipts for the last fiscal year were \$802.50, and that there was a balance on hand of \$81.35.

The reading of reports from standing committees was then resumed. The press committee, whose work it was explained, was not to supervise the Canadian press, but to furnish the press with reports of council work, brought forward the following resolution, which was adopted: "That each local council that has not already done so, be urged to appoint a small press committee, whose duty it shall be to see that correct reports of their meetings and other information concerning their work be furnished to the local newspapers from time to time, thus widening the interest and the influence of their council in their locality; and that the convener of each press sub-committee send to the convener of the National Council any items of council news that may be of general interest and that may be helpful or give a wider circulation than can be obtained by local newspapers."

DOUKHOBOR HOME INDUSTRIES.

At the annual meeting of the National Council of Women, held in Hamilton in October, 1899, the attention of the members was called to the needs of the Doukhobor women who had lately settled in the Northwest prairies of Canada. Their emigration had taken place under exceptional circumstances, and the Russian authorities on account of their religious opinions and refusal to bear arms, they had, thanks to the humanity of the Canadian government, found a sanctuary in the Western prairies of the Dominion.

The excellent character of the Doukhoborts, as testified to by all those who had come in contact with them, and the great promise they gave of being most suitable settlers for the Northwest country, excited a deep interest among the members of the women's council.

A standing committee was appointed to enquire into the best method of giving practical expression to the interest and sympathy of the women's council with the women of the Doukhoborts, who were endeavoring to make their homes under such difficult circumstances in the far West.

It was decided by this sub-committee that, in order to foster the noble spirit of independence noticeable among the Doukhoborts, a loan should be raised and applied to the encouragement of home industries among the women. This scheme met with the warm approval of those who were familiar with the characteristics of the people. Owing to the lack of money with which to purchase material, might find a water of enforced illness before them.

The department of immigration was communicated with, and the deputy minister of the interior expressed his approval and appreciation of the scheme. The standing committee met on the 27th of October, at No. 3 Grange road, Toronto, at the residence of Mrs. D'Alton McCarthy. There were present: Lady Taylor, in the chair; Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, convener; Mrs. McLean, representing Manitoba; Mrs. W. Cummings, representing Toronto; Miss Rowland, representing Quebec; Miss Gayley, representing Prince Edward Island; Mrs. Nicholson, Kingston; Mrs. Burke, West Algonia; Mrs. Thompson, St. John; Mrs. Yarchuk, London; Miss Cox, representing British Columbia, and Miss Wilson, secretary.

It was resolved at this meeting that a sub-committee should be appointed under the standing committee, and that each local council should appoint a committee to raise a loan which would be paid into the hands of the sub-committee and administered by them; these loans to be repaid within a period of three years.

The sub-committee was then appointed, consisting of Lady Taylor, Miss Cart, Mrs. W. Cummings, Mrs. Dignam, treasurer, Miss Rowland, secretary, and Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, convener.

Miss Rowland was obliged later on to retire from the position of secretary, and Mrs. Russell took her place and faithfully carried out her duties until she left for England in May, when Mrs. H. Strath took her place until her return in the autumn.

On January the 18th an industrial committee was elected, which consisted of Mrs. H. Strath, Mrs. Walter Barwick, convener, Miss McLean Howard, treasurer.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills

urer, Mrs. Arthur Pepler, Mrs. Stewart Houston, Miss Drynan, secretary, and Miss Gowski.

From the various local councils came the following sums towards the loan fund:

St. John, N.B.	\$ 70 00
Montreal	307 00
Ottawa	12 00
Kingston	16 00
Toronto	285 00
Hamilton	12 00
London	61 50
Victoria	11 00
Total	\$774 50

This represents the capital of the loan fund, the expenditure up-to-date being \$400.33.

The items of expenditure are as follows: \$200 spent on warm flannel and duffel, sent into thirteen of the villages in January, after asking the ladies of the Doukhoborts, a Russian lady residing in Yorkton, who consulted the women as to what they would like the money to be spent on; \$12.50 was spent in purchasing a Doukhobor costume for exhibition purposes; \$25 was sent to Moscow to purchase samples of work done by Russian women, as the committee were anxious to revive Russian designs among the Doukhoborts, so long exiles in the Caucasus; \$126 was put into the hands of the industrial committee to be spent on material for work to be sent to the colonies, while \$36.83 was loaned towards the purchase of the remainder of that bill being paid out of an account under the head of "gift fund."

This brings the expenditure up to \$400.33 and leaves a balance of the original loan of \$374.17.

It is anticipated by the committee that the loan of \$240 made to the women for duffel and flannel may be paid in part this year, as there is every prospect of a good crop in the locality where the Doukhobor colonies are situated, and the returns from sales of work, of which mention will be made further on, promises to be good, the sum being \$100 being the payment of the original loan.

During the last ten months the sub-committee have held twenty meetings, a number which seems entirely out of proportion with the amount of money expended. But the committee found themselves obliged to administer another fund, which in money amounted to \$1,070.78. This money was sent by individuals and councils who were not prepared to exact a return of their money from a people so situated as were the Doukhoborts, and the committee, while not organized for the purpose of distributing gifts to the women, could not refuse to accept help for people so deserving.

Through the Montreal council came a gift of hand-loomed costing \$176, and a further sum of \$88.28 came through Mrs. Cox, of Montreal council, and this sum was applied to the purchase of eighty-seven box stoves, asked for by the inhabitants of some of the villages where the houses had not had time to dry before the winter, and consequently the heat from the clay ovens was insufficient to dry the walls of the houses.

The committee have to thank Mrs. Cox and the local council of Montreal for their untiring efforts to make the aid sent of the most effective nature possible, and also Miss Cart and the Toronto council for a gift of fifty spinning-wheels, costing \$250, and \$97.25 more, which was all so applied on the purchase of the stoves.

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INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

Report of Industrial Committee Under the Sub-Committee for Encouraging Home Industries.

The committee have to report the expenditure of \$126 on materials and a return from sales of work of \$270, with \$348 worth of work distributed for sale during the summer months between New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia. This brings the value of the work to \$558, against an expenditure of \$126, showing that the value of the material by the Doukhobor women more than doubled its value.

It was deemed advisable not to risk too much in the way of expenditure until the committee had some idea of the kind of work the Doukhobor women were preparing. The committee have to report the expenditure of \$126 on materials and a return from sales of work of \$270, with \$348 worth of work distributed for sale during the summer months between New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia.

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greatest hardship they have to bear, and therefore it is hoped that the number of articles which are to be sent out this season will cover a larger ground than last season.

The following councils held sales of work and realized the following amounts during the last season: Ottawa, \$72.90; Montreal, \$163.55.

The Women's Art Association, in Toronto, kindly allowed work to be exposed for sale during their annual exhibition, and the proceeds amounted to \$21.55, while by private sale the sum of \$10 was realized.

The committee sent into the colonies last season 168 articles, which with the number prepared by the women themselves from the first piece of work sent, make an amount of 250.

The committee have now prepared over 400 articles to send into the colonies this autumn by Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, and with these articles are to be sent the designs bought in Moscow, which will insure a greater variety of work being returned than last season.

The value of the material prepared is over \$230 and the variety of articles to be worked much greater than last season.

Linen lace is knitted by the women, but until they can procure enough flax to spin their own thread the lace is not of sufficient value to warrant encouraging the women to knit it, as the thread sold in Canada is not pliable and soft enough to make the Russian lace so much in demand in England.

The expenses this year will necessarily be much greater than last, but as the amount of material sent will be much larger, the committee hope that the scheme in contemplation will prove a success.

So far the women appear to be satisfied with the profit on their work, and as the work becomes better adapted to our tastes the sale will be more readily assured.

The committee feel that in enlarging this work they are helping to maintain a high standard of needle-work among the Doukhobor girls, and as there are no schools yet established in the colonies, this really amounts to a school of needle-work, which must be of great benefit to the industry during the long winter days, and not only this, but it is calculated to stimulate their taste for design.

The committee feel assured that the effort they have made to aid the Doukhobor women has been justified, inasmuch as good, not only in lessening the rigors of the long winter months, but also in spreading throughout Canada the evidence of the industry and taste of the newcomers to our Western prairies.

MAY FITZ-GIBBON,
Convener of the Sub-Committee under the National Council.

A report was read from the Transvaal contingent assisting committee.

The council next proceeded to discuss the Paris Handbook, which was compiled by a committee appointed by the National Council at the request of the Canadian government. The discussion was opened by the arrival of Mrs. Pooley and Mrs. George Gillespie, who came as representatives of many ladies in Victoria, to ask the assistance of the council in procuring a weekly half-holiday for girls occupied in steadily the working of the Shops Act in Toronto, and referred to an interview she had had when attending the International Council, with the Duke of Westminster, through whose influence a bill on similar lines had passed the British houses of parliament. The question was referred to the consideration of a committee.

The last report was from the bureau of information.

The resolutions submitted by local councils were taken up one by one. The first—"That the constitution be amended so as to include the following as Section 2 of Article III: 'The first president of the council shall be advisory president and shall have a vote on the executive.'"

This was moved by Lady Taylor, seconded by the whole council, and carried by a standing vote.

A second amendment to the constitution—"That a section be added to Article IV, the constitution, in effecting the convener of standing committees be ex-officio members of the executive"—was passed unanimously.

The second resolution was an amendment to standing orders. That a small committee be appointed to go carefully over the standing orders and make such slight verbal alterations and changes in the grouping as will tend to uniformity and clearness, was accepted, with the omission of the word "alterations."

The third resolution, referring to the insane in prisons, recommended "That the National Council should again urge the local councils to press the matter of providing some other accommodation for the insane than the jails, and was passed by a vote of 20 to 2.

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A PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT.

A Large Audience Present at the Webb-Hodsdon Recital.

The Webb-Hodsdon recital at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday evening must be placed high up in the roll of successful entertainments which have delighted Victorians during the present season. The seating capacity of the church was taxed to its utmost, and the efforts of those who contributed to the programme were most meritorious.

Miss Webb is an eloquentist of more than ordinary ability. She has a powerful voice of pleasing quality, which she uses to the best advantage. Her rendition of "The Burial of General Wauchope," as told in the graphic language of the South African correspondent of the London Daily News, was especially impressive. Her other selections were also quite successfully rendered.

Mr. W. G. Hodsdon has a very pleasing voice, though not of great range nor volume, and his selections were quite the pleasurable successes anticipated.

Mr. G. J. Burnett contributed very materially to the evening's enjoyment with several splendidly rendered solos on the pipe organ. The programme was as follows:

Organ Solo—"Offertoire".....	Wely
Mr. G. J. Burnett.....	
Vocal—"The Children's Home".....	Cowen
Mr. W. G. Hodsdon.....	
Reading—"The Burial of Gen. Wauchope".....	Miss Ethel Webb.
Vocal—"Nearer My God to Thee".....	Mr. G. J. Burnett
Mr. W. G. Hodsdon.....	
Organ Solo—"Gavotte".....	G. J. Burnett
(b) "The Village Harvest Home".....	Spinyay
Mr. G. J. Burnett.....	
Collection.....	
Duet—"Our Saviour".....	White
Miss Webb and Mr. Hodsdon.....	
Reading—"King Arthur".....	Tennyson
Miss Ethel Webb.....	
Song—"A Dream of Paradise".....	Grav
Mr. W. G. Hodsdon.....	
Organ Solo—"Evening Song".....	G. J. Burnett
Mr. G. J. Burnett.....	
Reading—"An Olden Story".....	Kipling
(b) "For He Was Scotch".....	
Mr. G. J. Burnett.....	
(c) "The City Church".....	Sheller
Miss Ethel Webb.....	

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